DISTRICT GADCHIROLI

DISTRICT STRATEGIC PLAN GADCHIROLI 2023-24

Planning Department,

Government of Maharashtra

DISTRICT STRATEGIC PLAN, GADCHIROLI 2023-24

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Foreword

With immense pleasure, I, Mr. Sanjay Daine, District Collector of Gadchiroli, present the report titled the state of Maharashtra aspirations "$1 trillion Economy By 2028: District Strategic Plan (DSP)". This groundbreaking endeavour represents a collaborative effort among academic institutions, government officials, agencies, stakeholders, civil society organizations, and local communities, culminating in a comprehensive District Strategic Plan.

Gadchiroli is a district defined by its rich natural resources, diverse population, and profound cultural heritage. However, it faces numerous socioeconomic, environmental, and governance-related challenges that necessitate deliberate action and strategic initiatives. Our approach in developing this strategic plan has been thorough and inclusive, addressing the distinct needs and goals of various sectors while advancing equity, inclusion, and sustainability. The plan outlines specific objectives, tactics, and action plans for both annual and five-year periods, setting a clear path towards a brighter and more prosperous future for our district.

I extend my sincere gratitude to Shri Saurabh Vijay, Principal Secretary of the Planning Department, Government of Maharashtra, Ms. Aayushi Singh (IAS), Chief Executive Officer of Zilla Parishad, District Planning Officer, Department of Applied Economics, Gondwana University, and Deputy Director and District Statistical Officer. Their unwavering dedication, expertise, and insights have been instrumental in shaping this strategic plan. I also thank all the individuals and organizations whose contributions have been pivotal in establishing the priorities and vision outlined in this report. As we move into the implementation phase, I encourage all stakeholders to maintain their commitment, creativity, and sense of shared purpose. By harnessing our collective abilities and resources, I am confident we can navigate challenges, seize opportunities, and achieve our common vision of a resilient and dynamic district.

In conclusion, I am honoured to deliver this District Strategic Plan Report, which serves as a guiding document for our future direction in terms of inclusive growth and sustainable development. Let us proceed with determination, optimism, and a steadfast commitment to building a brighter future for every resident of Gadchiroli.

Shri. Sanjay Daine (IAS),

The District Collector Gadchiroli

Foreword

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Overview of Gadchiroli District

- **Introduction:**

Gadchiroli is known as Tribal, Forest and less developed district in Maharashtra state. Geologically, large proportion of land of this district is covered with forest and hills. Around 39 percent population of the district is Scheduled Tribes and 75.96 per cent of the geographical area of the district is covered under Forests area. In terms of human development indicators (Health, Education and Economic status) this district is one of the lowest districts in Maharashtra. It is famous for Agriculture and forest Production. Now mining has been initiated in district. Paddy (Rice) is the main agriculture produce in this district. Cotton, Soybean, Jawar, Wheat, Linseed, Tur. etc are the other Agriculture Produce in the district. Despite, having high raw material in the district so far no large scale Industry set up in the entire district except the Paper Pulp Factory at Desaiganj and Paper Mill at Ashti (Chamorshi). Low infrastructure development, Low connectivity only, 18.5 km. Railway route passes through the district. Hence, the district is socially and economically backward. However, currently the Gadchiroli district is known as most emerging district with high potential in Maharashtra state (https://gadchiroli.gov.in)

- **Location:**

Gadchiroli district is located in the Vidarbha region of Maharashtra state. It is situated in the North-Eastern side of Maharashtra with at 18.43^0 to 21.50^0 North latitude and East longitude 69.45^0 to 80.53^0. Maharashtra's three districts, Gondia and Bhandara are situated in the north side and Chandrapur is situated west side to the district. From the other states, districts of the Chhattisgarh state - Rajnandgaon, Kanker, Narayanpur and Bijapur are situated in the east side of Gadchiroli district and the districts from Telangana state- Kumuram Bheem, Mancherail and Jayashankar Bhupalpalhli are situated to the west side of Gadchiroli districts.

- **Administration:**

Gadchiroli district is an administrative district in the Vidarbha region of Maharashtra state. The district is divided into six Sub-Divisions i.e. Gadchiroli, Chamorshi, Aheri, Etapalli, Desaiganj and Kurkheda respectively and each sub-division has two talukas. The

district is distributed into 12 Taluka's and 12 Panchayat Samiti's. Further, 9 Nagar Panchayat's and three Municipalti's- Gadchiroli, Desaiganj (Wadsa) and Armori are exist in the district. 457 Gram Panchayats and 1688 Revenue Villages. The district has three Legislative Assembly Constituencies namely Gadchiroli, Armori and Aheri.

- **Geographical Description:**

Gadchiroli district is known as forest district, 75.96 percent geographical area of the district is covered by forest. Godavari, Indravati, Pranhita, Wainganga etc. are the main revivers which flow in and around the district. The main river basin of the district is Godavari which borders the southern boundary of the district and flows West to East. The major sub-basins of the Godavari are Pranhita sub-basins which are named after the confluence of two major sub-basins ie Wainganga and Wardha River near Chaprala village of Chamorshi Taluka; and Indravati sub-basin. The eastern part of district- Dhanora, Etappali, Aheri and Sironcha talukas; are covered by the forest and Hills. The Hills are highly located in the areas of Bhamaragad, Tipagad, Palasgad and Surjagad in the district.

- **Economic Description:**

The economy of the Gadchiroli district is based on Agriculture and Forest sectors where the large proportions of tribal and other population are involved in these sectors. The primary sector is an essential part for providing job and income to local people in district. It is having second largest 24.44 percent (3,183 Cr) share after Tertiary Sector 52.97 per cent share in GDDP of the district (Economic Survey of Maharashtra, 2021-22). The most population are having low income and high unemployment. However, the large proportion of this sector is still underdeveloped due to underutilization of resources, lack of technical support and investment, henceforth this sector has a huge potential to grow.

There are no large-scale Industry in the entire district except the Paper Mill at Ashti (Chamorshi) and Paper Pulp Factory at Desaiganj as an effect the district is recognising as no industry or less industrial developed district in the state. Hence, the district is economically one of the most backward districts in Maharashtra state. This district is famous for forest production -Bamboo and Tendu leaves. There are many Rice Mills in the district as the Paddy is the main agriculture produce here. Along with Paddy the farmers are taking some cash crops such as Cotton, Soybean,Tur etc. The production area of Jwar, Linseed, Wheat etc find low, since the farming is main profession of the people. The Tussar Silk Worm Centre exist in Armori taluka of the district. The district is having less connectivity, only, 18.5 kms Railway

route passes through the district. For economic growth and development of the district infrastructural development, upgrading employability skill and employment creation by using natural resources, road connectivity, creating irrigation facility etc are highly required.

- **Socio-Cultural Descriptions:**

Total population of the district is 10,72,942. Male and female population is 5,41,328 and 5,31,614 respectively. SCs and STs population in the district is 1,20,754 and 4,15,306. The literacy rate of district is 74.4 per cent. The percentage of SCs and STs community population that resides in the district is 11.25 per cent and 38.7 percent, respectively (As per Census 2011). Most populations of the district are spoken seven languages- Gondi, Madiya, Marathi, Hindi, Telugu, Bengali, Chattisgadi.

Chapter No. 1: Baseline Profile of the District

1.1 Introduction:

In order to achieve Maharashtra's target to become $1 trillion economy by 2027-28, the districts will be the key drivers of economic growth. In this regard, the 'District Strategic Plan of Gadchiroli District is the visionary document that includes sector wise SWOT analysis, priority subsectors and a time bound action plan in order to make the district the fulcrum of growth in Maharashtra. This plan aims to capitalize on the district's unique characteristics, advance it toward holistic socioeconomic development, and ultimately secure it the distinguished designation of a Vikasit District by 2027-28.

The plan maps the statistics related to demographics, administration, economic activities, environment and social profile. Further, to know the actual performance of the district, some of the statistics of the Gadchiroli district are compared with that of Gondia district as both the district share some similar characteristics. In order to decide the milestones that the district should achieve by 2027-28, a 'Vision Statement' is defined after analysing the 'theory of change'. Theory of change is a method in which major issues/constraints that the district is facing, are identified, then the solutions to tackle that constraints are mapped and from those solutions, what output can we get is checked. Accordingly, the outputs are used to define the vision statement.

In order to focus a few particular sectors that can guarantee us the desired growth pattern, BCG matrix is plotted by a predefined methodology and priority subsectors are then identified. Such priority subsectors are also informed by the suggestions made by Maharashtra Economic Advisory Council's report. Extensive stakeholder consultations were also made in order to know the expert opinions. After finalizing the priority subsectors, detailed SWOT analysis was done in order to know the exact current situation of the sectors. Accordingly, a time bound action plan was defined to achieve the desired milestones.

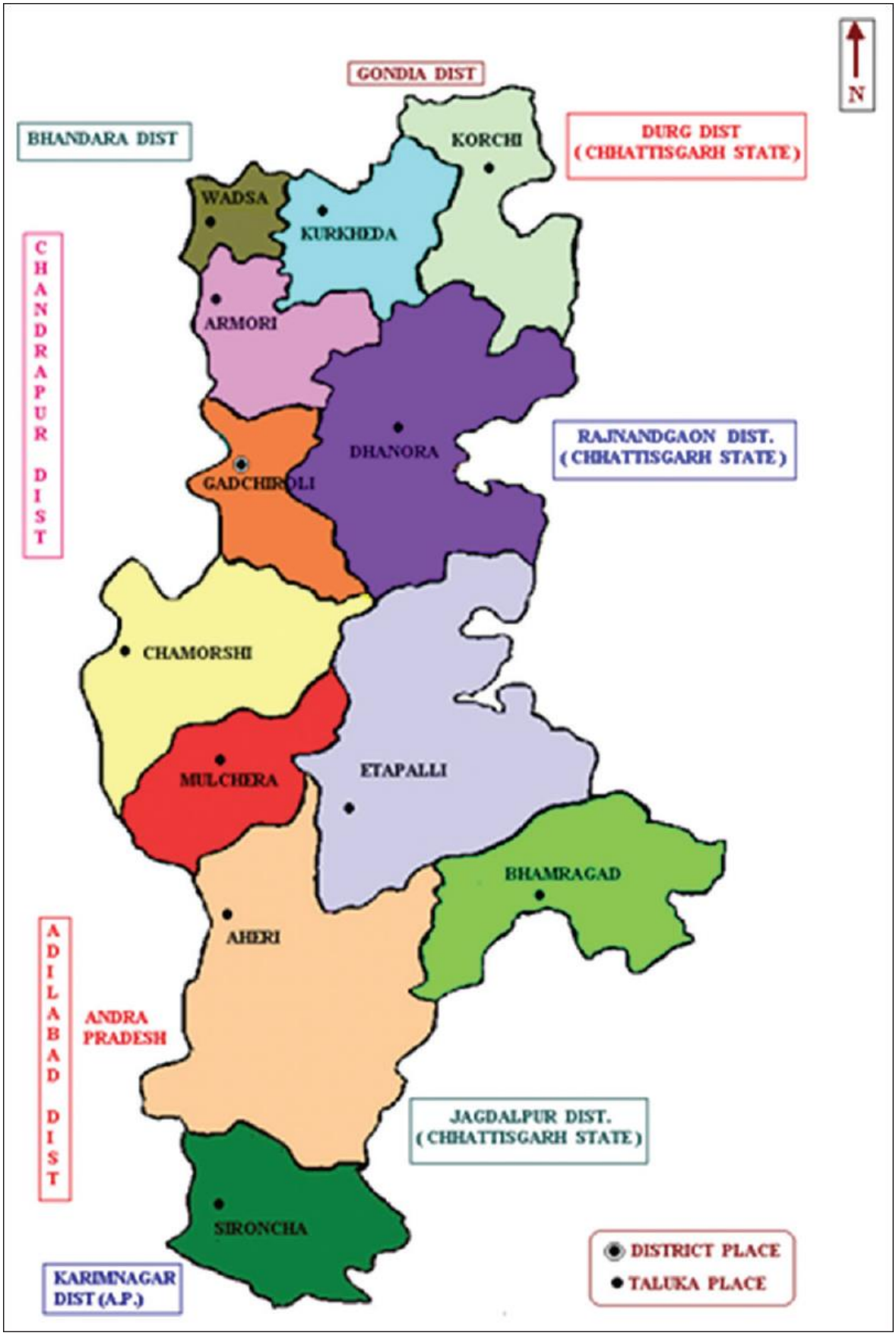
Recognizing the significance of agriculture as the backbone of Gadchiroli's economy, this plan seeks to promote diversified sustainable farming practices and enhanced agricultural productivity. Capitalizing on Gadchiroli's strategic location and skilled workforce, the plan emphasizes the development of a robust industrial sector specifically though mining and manufacturing industries fostering innovation and nurturing entrepreneurship to drive

economic prosperity and job opportunities. Recognizing the critical role of infrastructure in facilitating growth, this plan lays a strong emphasis on enhancing transportation, communication, and basic amenities, thus ensuring seamless connectivity and improved living standards for all residents. This plan also focused on service sector activities like tourism, financial services and storage facilities in district. The main objective of the plan is to promote manufacturing and metal processing and service sector activates while considering agriculture sector which can produce favourable outcomes for employment generation and upliftment in per capita income.

1.2 Gadchiroli District at a Glance:

• Situated	: District is situated in the Eastern side of Maharashtra
• Area	: **14000** Sq. Km. (**4.55** % of total state area)
• Adjoining district	: Chandrapur, Gondia, Nagpur
• Divided:	: District is divided into **12** tehsil's and **1509** inhabited villages
• Population	: **1072942** (**0.95** % of total state population)
• Important Rivers	: Wainganga, Godavari, Indrivati, Wardha, Pranhita
• Average precipitation	:1339.7 mm/year 2021
• Forest product-based economy (Rice is the prominent crop)	
• Popularly known as 'District of Forest'	
• Rich in mineral and natural resources **Limestone, Dolomite, quartz, granite, Iron ore, and Silliminite.**	
• Prominent tourism destinations: Pushkar Kumbha Mele, British era Rest House, Somnur Sangam Sironcha, Chaprala Wildlife Sanctuary, Lok Biradari Prakalp Hemalkase, Wadadham Fossils Park, Glory of Allapalli, Markanda Deo Temple, Dina irrigation Project	

Figure 1.1: Administrative Map



Source :http:/gadchiroli.gov.in

Table 1.1 Administrative profile

Sr.No	Indicator	Details	Source of Data	Data as on
1	No. of Subdivisions	06	https://gadchiroli.gov.in/tehsil/	2023
2	No. of Tehsil	12	https://gadchiroli.gov.in/tehsil/	2023
3	No. of Cities / Towns	06	DES, Mumbai	2023
4	No. of Nagar Parishad	03	gadchiroli.gov.in	2023
5	No. of Nagar Panchayats	09	gadchiroli.gov.in	2023
6	No. of Villages	1688	DES, Mumbai	2023
7	No. of Gram Panchayats	458	DES, Mumbai	2023

Table 1.2 Demographic profile

Sr. No	Indicator	Gadchiroli District	Maharashtra state	Source of data	Data as on
1	No. of Inhabited Villages	1,509	40,959	Census	2011
2	No. of Households	2,50,435			
3	Population	10,72,942	11,23,74,000		
4	Growth Rate of Population in Last decade (2001-2011) in %	10.58	15.99		
5	Rural Population (as % of total population)	89.00	54.78		
6	Urban Population (as % of total population)	11.00	45.23		
7	Sex Ratio (No. of Females per 1000 males)	982	929		
8	BPL Families	1,12,738			
9	Population Density (Per Sq. Kms)	74	365		
10	Literacy Rate in %	74.40			
11	No. of workforce in Primary Sector in %	79.20	51		
12	No. of workforce in Secondary Sector in %	1.63	9		
13	No. of workforce in Tertiary Sector in %	11.46	40	Labour statistic	2015
	Working People Population (as % of total population	54.50	43.99		
	HDI	0.608	33	HDI	
	MPI	0.050	-		

ESM=Economics survey of Maharashtra, DSER=District socio-economic review, MPI=Multidimensional Poverty Index report NITI Aayog, LS=Labour statistic 2015,

Table 1.3: Economic profile

Sr.No	Indicator	Gadchiroli District	Source of data	Data as on
1	Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP)	14,119	Economics Survey of Maharashtra	2021-22
2	Growth rate of GDDP (%)	9.70		
3	Per capita income (in INR)	94,214		
4	Credit Available	2,704.85 Cr.		
5	District's share in state GDP in Rs.Cr.	94,214	District Socio-Economic Survey	2021-22
6	Sectoral historical growth rate (past 5 years) – Primary Sector (2017-2022)	9.81%	Economics Survey of Maharashtra	2021-22
7	Sectoral historical growth rate (past 5 years) – Secondary Sector (2017-2022)	2.06%		
8	Sectoral historical growth rate (past 5 years) - Tertiary Sector (2017-2022)	7.65%		
9	Export growth indicators - % share in State's	-	-	-

Table 1.4: Environment, Social & Governance (ESG) profile

Environment profile					
Sr.No	**Indicator**	**Gadchiroli District**	**Maharashtra state**	**Source of data**	**Data as on**
1	Existing Carbon Footprint	Not Available	23.42 million Tonnes of CO2	MEDA	2021-22
2	Percentage of Energy requirement obtained from renewable sources of energy	22,60,480	13.60%	MEDA, JJM, MPCB, FD Gadchiroli	2021-22
3	Drinking Water Availability throughout year	1,78,048	80.54%	MEDA, JJM, MPCB, FD Gadchiroli	2021-22
4	Air Quality	Good		MEDA, JJM, MPCB, FD Gadchiroli	2023
5	Proportion of Land under Forest Cover	68.70	20.10 %	MEDA, JJM, MPCB, FD Gadchiroli	2022-23

Social Profile					
Sr.No	**Indicator**	**Gadchiroli District**	**Maharashtra State**	**Source of Data**	**Data as on**
1	No. of BPL residents	1,12,738	37,00,715	Economic survey of Maharashtra	2022-23
2	% of Population Residing in Urban Area	11	45.22%		
3	% of Population Residing in Rural Area	89	54.77%		
4	Women Labor Force Participation Rate		37.70%		
5	Current Total No. of Human Rights Violation Cases		132		
6	Sex Ratio	982	929	Economic survey of Maharashtra	2022-23
7	Total no. of Sexual Harassment Incidents Registered	187	36,018		

Governance Profile					
Sr.No.	**Indicator**	**Gadchiroli District**	**Maharashtra State**	**Source of Data**	**Data as on**
1	No. of Grievance Received in a Year	18	12,129	Directorate of Economics and Statistics	2022-23
2	Current Total No. of anti- Corruption Cases + Enquiries	8+11	728		
3	Total No. of Officials Charged with Corruption	11			

1.3 Comparison of Gadchiroli with Gondia District

Gadchiroli and Gondia are the adjoining district in eastern vidarbha in the state of Maharashtra. Both share similar geographical features including soil and precipitation. Both are forest, mining and agro-based economies and rice is the prominent crop. Gadchiroli and Gondia are known as district of forest. Similar mineral ores are found in both the district. Hence, comparison of these districts can show us the actual competitive performance analysis of the districts.

Table 1.5: Comparison of Gadchiroli district with Gondia district

Sr.No	Indicator	Gadchiroli District	Gondia	Source of Data	Data as on
1	Total Area (Sq.km)	14,412	5,234	Directorate of Economics and statistics	2021-22
2	No. of Inhabited Villages	1,509	883	Census	2011
3	No. of Households	2,50,435	2,92,369		
4	Population	10,72,942	13,22,507		
5	Growth Rate of Population in Last decade (2001-2011) (%)	10.57	10.14		
6	Urban Population (as % of total population)	11.19	17		
	Rural Population (as % of total population)	88.81	-		
7	Sex Ratio (No. of Females per 1000 males)	982	999		
8	Population Density (Per Sq. Kms)	74	253	Census	2011
9	Literacy Rate (%)	74.40	85	District socio-economicAbstract	2021-22
10	Primary Sector GDDP	24.44%	3,183 Cr	Economic Survey of Maharashtra	2021-22
11	Secondary Sector GDDP	22.61%	6,209 Cr		

12	Tertiary Sector GDDP	52.97%	10,646 Cr		
13	Total GDDP	14,119 Cr.	22,488 Cr		
14	District's share in state GDP	0.45%	0.72%	Directorate of Economics & Statistics	2021-11
15	Working People Population (as % of total population	54.50	53.46%	District Census Handbook	2011
16	Proportion of Land under Forest Cover	70%	28.95%	Directorate of Economics & Statistics	2022
17	HDI	0.608	0.701	Economic Survey of Maharashtra	2023

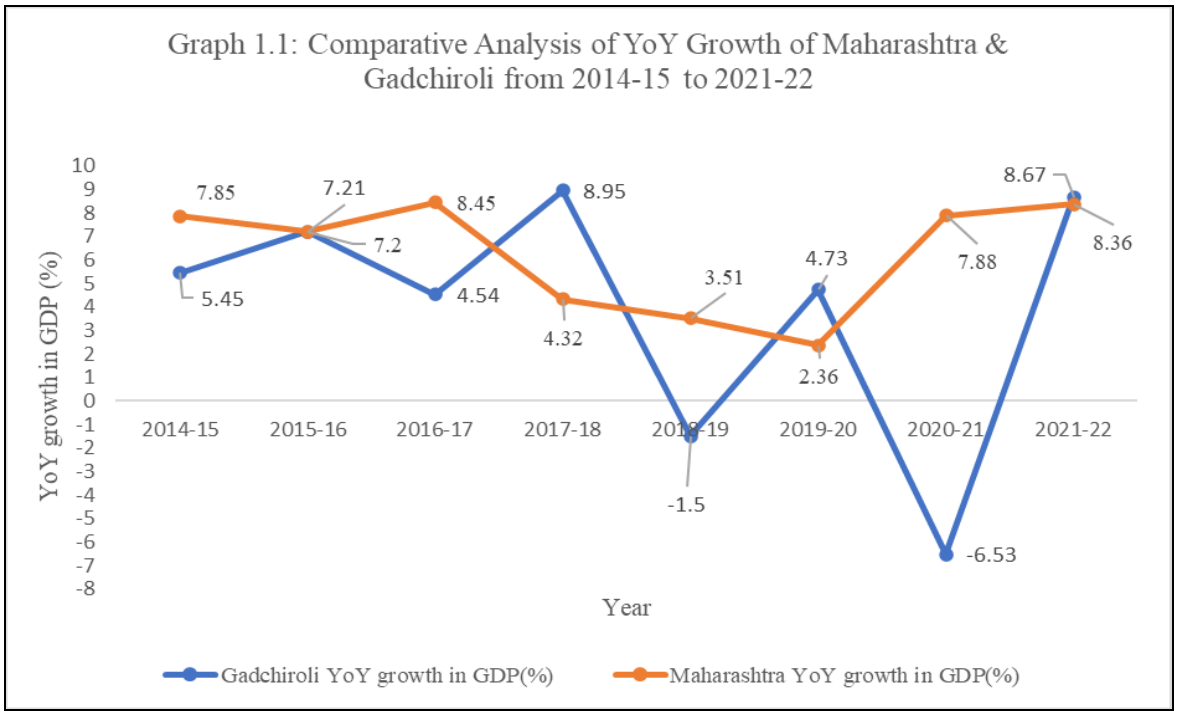
1.4 Comparative Analysis of YoY Growth of Gadchiroli & Maharashtra (from 2014-15 to 2021-22 at constant price 2011-12):

Table No.-1.6 shows the comparative analysis of year-on-year (YoY) growth of Gadchiroli district with state of Maharashtra from FY 2014-15 to FY 2021-22 at constant price of 2011-12. From FY 2014-15 to FY 2021-22 Gadchiroli district shows admissible amount of up and downs due to agriculture-based economy. In FY 2018-19 and FY 2020-21 Showed negative growth rate. The main reason behind negative growth rate in FY 2020-21 is, due to Covid-19 pandemic. For Gadchiorli in FY 2014-15 year on year growth in GDP is 5.45% which raised up to 8.67% in FY 2021-22. On the other hand, Maharashtra state have year on year growth in GDP for FY 2014-15 is 7.85% which raised up to 8.36% in FY 2021-22. Graph 1.1 shows Maharashtra state followed marginal upward trend in their GDP growth rate as compared with Gadchiroli district.

Table 1.6: Comparative analysis of YoY growth

Financial Year	Gadchiroli YoY growth in GDP (%)	Maharashtra YoY growth in GDP (%)
2014-15	**5.45**	**7.85**
2015-16	**7.21**	**7.20**
2016-17	**4.54**	**8.45**
2017-18	**8.95**	**4.32**
2018-19	**-1.5**	**3.51**
2019-20	**4.73**	**2.36**
2020-21	**-6.53**	**7.88**
2021-22	**8.67**	**8.36**

Source: Based on Data Provided by State Government of Maharashtra



Source: Based on Data Provided by State Government of Maharashtra

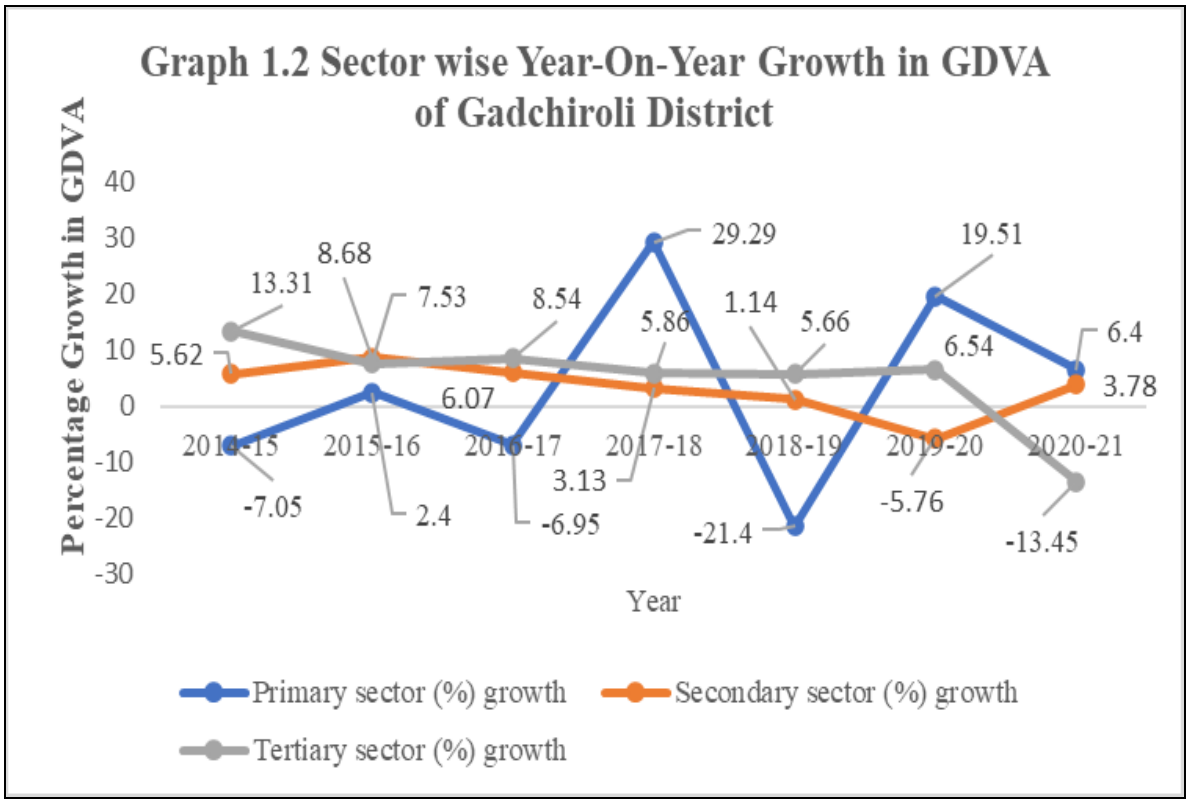
1.5 Sector wise Y-o-Y Growth in GDVA of Gadchiroli District (at constant price 2011-12):

Table No. 1.7 Shows Sector wise YoY growth in GDVA at constant price 2011-12 for Gadchiroli District. In case primary sector which shows high volatility in their growth rate. In FY 2014-15 GDVA of growth of Sector is -7.05% which raised up to 11.51% in FY 2021-22. During FY 2014-15 to FY 2021-22 primary sector showed negative growth rate in GDVA for three years FY2014-15(-7.05%), FY 2016-17 (-6.95%) and FY 2018-19 (-21.40). Second of all, secondary sector showed less volatility in GDVA growth rate. In FY 2014-15 GDVA growth of secondary sector is 5.62% which fall up to -3.93% in FY 2021-22. In case of secondary sector for FY 2019-20(-5.76%) and FY 2021-22(-3.93) shows negative growth in GDVA. Last of all, for tertiary sector which shows less volatility as compared with primary and secondary sector for GDVA of Gadchiroli district. In FY 2014-15 GDVA growth of tertiary sector is 13.31% which raised up to 14.82% in FY 2021-22. Only in FY 2020-21 shows negative growth in GDVA of tertiary sector (-13.45%), this is mainly because of Covid-19 pandemic. Graph 1.2 shows the trends in GDVA growth of primary, secondary and tertiary sector.

Table 1.7: Sector wise YoY growth

Financial Year	Primary sector (%)	Secondary sector (%)	Tertiary sector (%)
2014-15	-7.05	5.62	13.31
2015-16	2.40	8.68	7.53
2016-17	-6.95	6.07	8.54
2017-18	29.29	3.13	5.86
2018-19	-21.40	1.14	5.66
2019-20	19.51	-5.76	6.54
2020-21	6.40	3.78	-13.45
2021-22	11.51	-3.93	14.82

Source: Based on Data Provided by State Government of Maharashtra



Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics and Economic Survey of Maharashtra

1.6 Trend in GDDP & Per Capita Income of Gadchiroli District (from 2014-15 to 2021-22 at constant price 2011-12):

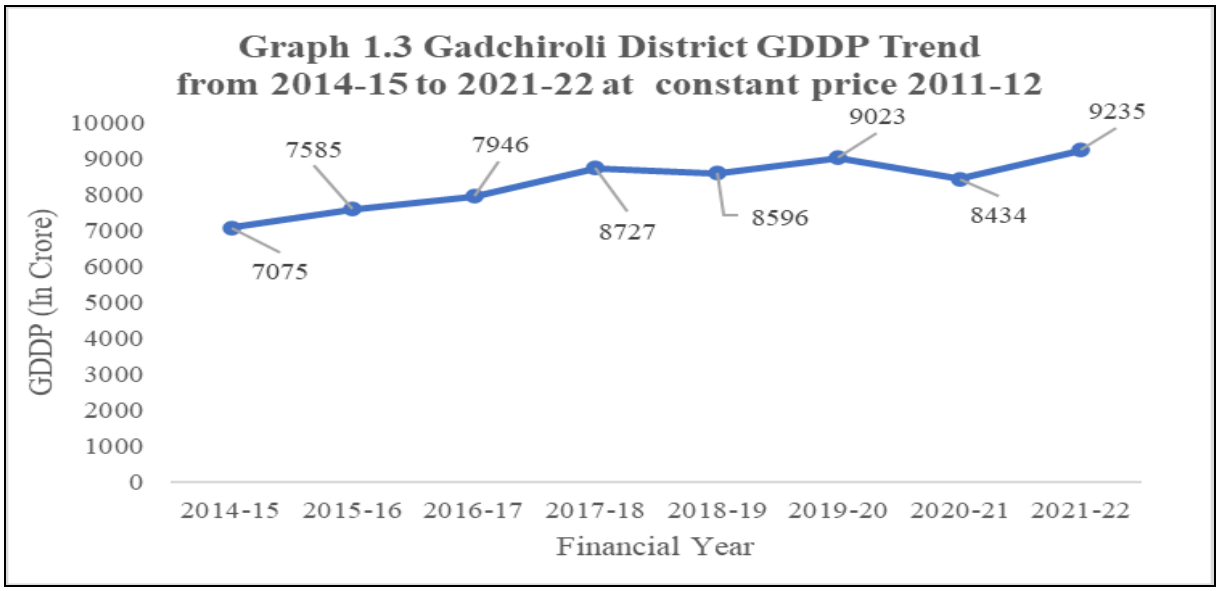
Table No. -1.8 Shows GDDP trends with respect and to population per capita income during FY 2014-15 to FY 2021-22 for Gadchiroli district. In FY 2014-15 GDDP of Gadchiroli is Rs. 7,075 Cr. which raised up to Rs. 9,235 Cr in FY 2021-22. The average annual growth of GDDP is 3.71% from FY 2014-15 to FY 2021-22. Overall, from FY 2014-15 to FY2021-22 the GDDP trend shows upward movement (Graph 1.3). On the Other hand, raise in GDPP reflects in per capita income, per Capita income of Gadchiroli district in FY 2014-15 is Rs. 659.98 which increased up to Rs. 806.55 in FY 2021-22.

Table 1.8: GDDP Trend of Gadchiroli district

Financial Year	GDDP (In Crore)	Population (In Lakh)	Per Capita Income* (In Rs.)
2014-15	7075	10.72	659.98
2015-16	7585	10.72	707.56
2016-17	7946	10.72	741.23
2017-18	8727	10.72	814.09
2018-19	8596	11.39	754.70
2019-20	9023	11.48	785.98
2020-21	8434	11.40	739.83
2021-22	9235	11.45	806.55

* ***Per capital income=GDDP/Population***

Source: Based on Data Provided by State Government of Maharashtra



Source: Based on Data Provided by State Government of Maharashtra

1.7 Desired Growth Pattern District Gadchiroli:

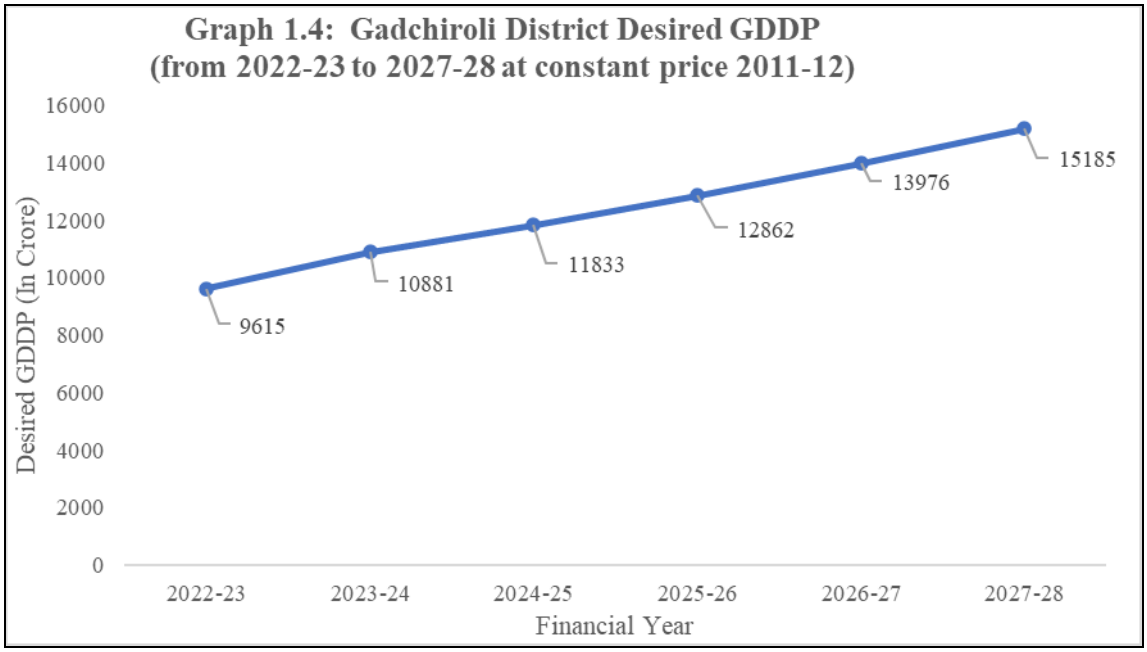
In order to become a $1 trillion economy by 2027, Maharashtra has to maintain its growth rate above 17.5% per annum. In similar way, in order to contribute equally in the Maharashtra's ambitious target of becoming $1 trillion economy and to maintain 0.46% share in Maharashtra's GSDP, Gadchiroli has to maintain minimum growth rate of its GDDP. Following table shows the figures of desired GDDP and desired per capita income considering the 9.60% growth rate per annum in the GDDP.

As per data provided by State government of Maharashtra Table No. 1.9 shows desired GDDP and per capita income during FY 2022-23 to FY 2027-28. It is expected that GDDP for Gadchiroli district rise from Rs. 9,615 Cr. in FY 2022-23 to Rs. 15,185 Cr. in FY 2027-28. This expected rise in reflected in GDP further reflected in Per capita income; it is expected that per Capita income of district rise from Rs. 833.19 in FY 2022-23 to Rs. 1,266.47 in FY 2027-28. The increasing trend of GDDP form FY 2022-23 to FY 2027-28 shown in Graph 1.4

Table 1.9: Gadchiroli District Desired GDDP & Per Capita Income (from 2022-23 to 2027-28 at constant price 2011-12)

Financial Year	GDDP (In Crore)	Population Estimate (In Lakh)	Per Capita Income (In Rs.)
2022-23	9615	11.54	833.19
2023-24	10881	11.63	935.59
2024-25	11833	11.72	1009.64
2025-26	12862	11.81	1089.07
2026-27	13976	11.90	1174.45
2027-28	15185	11.99	1266.47

Source: Based on Data Provided by State Government of Maharashtra



Source: Based on data shown in Table No. 1.9

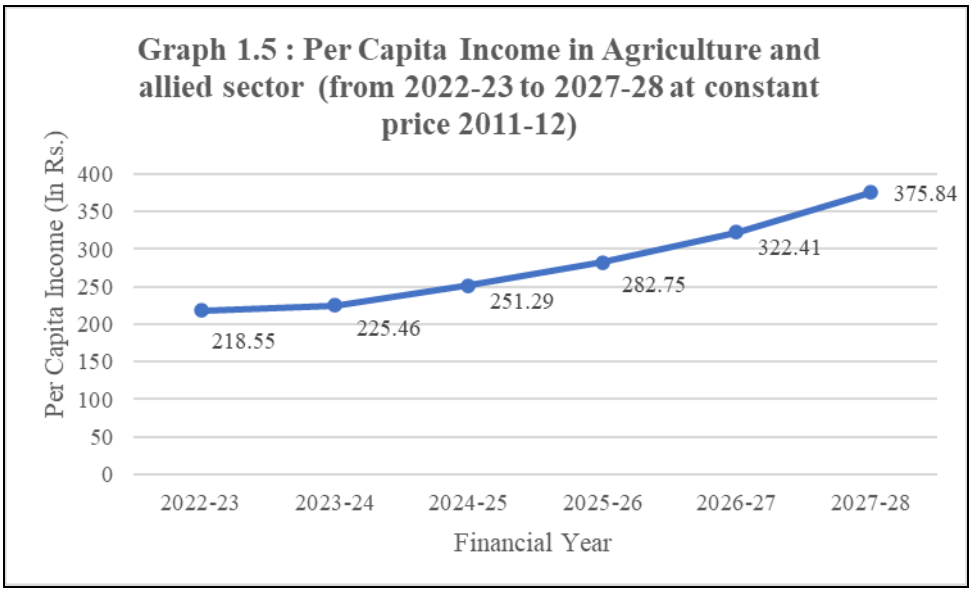
As per data shown in Table No. 1.9 A gives desired growth in GDDP and per capita income for Agriculture and allied sector during FY 2022-23 to FY 2027-28. It is expected that GDDP of Agriculture and allied sector in Gadchiroli district rise from Rs. 2,297 Cr. in FY 2022-23 to Rs. 3,251 Cr. in FY 2027-78. The desired rise in GDDP of Agriculture and allied sector further reflected rise in per capita income, of expected income; it is expected that per capita income for workers in agriculture and allied sector rise from Rs. 218.55 in FY

2022-23 to Rs. 375.84 in FY 2027-28. The increasing trend in per capita income for Agriculture and allied sector from FY 2022-23 to FY 2027-28 showed in Graph 1.5.

Table 1.9 A: Gadchiroli District Desired GDDP & Per Capita Income in Agriculture and allied sector (from 2022-23 to 2027-28 at constant price 2011-12)

Financial Year	GDDP (In Crore)	Population Estimate (In Lakh)	Per Capita Income (In Rs.)
2022-23	2297	10.51	218.55
2023-24	2329	10.33	225.46
2024-25	2533	10.08	251.29
2025-26	2754	9.74	282.75
2026-27	2992	9.28	322.41
2027-28	3251	8.65	375.84

Source: Based on Data Provided by State Government of Maharashtra



Source: Based on data shown in Table No. 1.9A

As per Table No. 1.9 B, which shows desired growth in GDDP and per capita income for Industrial sector during FY 2022-23 to FY 2027-28. It is expected that GDDP of Industrial Sector for Gadchiroli district rise from Rs. 2,276 Cr. in FY 2022-23 to Rs. 4,145 Cr. in FY 2027-28. Also with consideration of of upcomming industrial projects workforce population is Industrial sector expected to raise from 0.89 Lakh in FY 2022-23 to 3.17 Lakh in FY 2027-

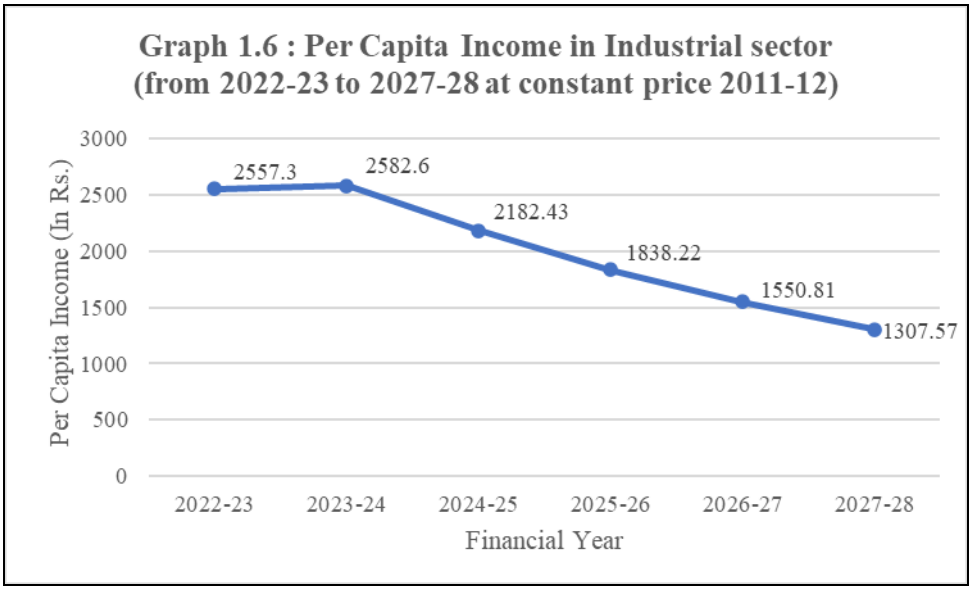
28. Despite rise in expected GDDP from FY 2022-23 to FY 2027-28, due to expected rise in workforce population per capita income for Industrial secter shows decreasing trend (see Graph 1.6). Per capiter income for Industrial secter during FY 2022-23 is Rs. 2,557.30 which is expected to fall up to Rs. 1,307.57. This expected rise workforce participation in Industrial secor of Gadchiroli district indicates sectoral transformation and economic growth.

Table 1.9 B: Gadchiroli District Desired GDDP & Per Capita Income in Industrial sector

(from 2022-23 to 2027-28 at constant price 2011-12)

Financial Year	GDDP (In Crore)	Population Estimate (In Lakh)	Per Capita Income (In Rs.)
2022-23	2276	0.89	2557.30
2023-24	2970	1.15	2582.60
2024-25	3230	1.48	2182.43
2025-26	3511	1.91	1838.22
2026-27	3815	2.46	1550.81
2027-28	4145	3.17	1307.57

Source: Based on Data Provided by State Government of Maharashtra



Source: Based on data shown in Table No. 1.9B

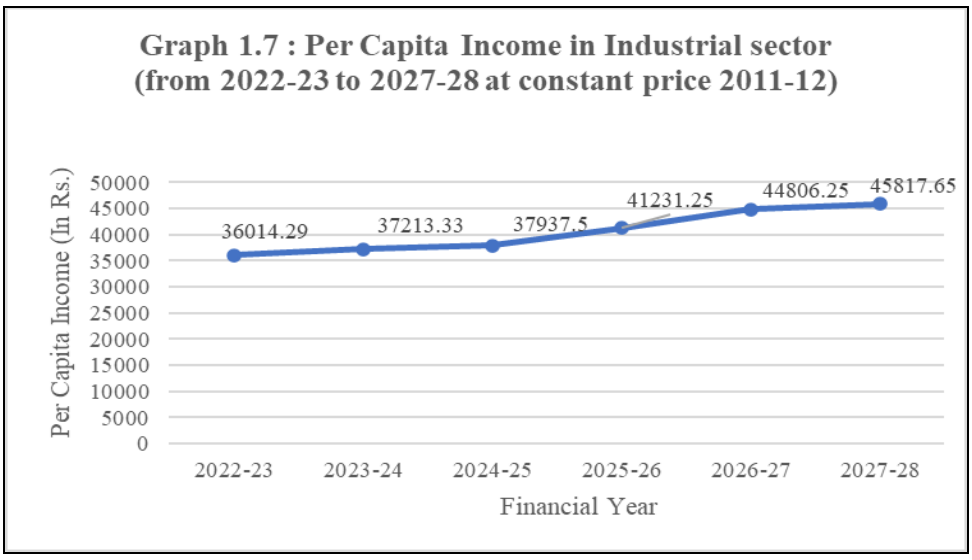
Table No 1.9 C shows desired growth in GDDP and Per Capita income for Service Sector during FY 2022-23 to FY 2027-28. It is expected that GDDP of Service sector for

Gadchiroli district rise from Rs. 5,042 Cr. for FY 2022-23 to RS 7,789 Cr. For FY 2027-28. This desired rise in GDDP of Service Sector and marginal increase in workforce population in Service Sector reflected in rise of per capita income. It is expected that per capita income in service sector rise from Rs. 36,014.29 in FY 2022-23 to Rs. 45,817.65 in FY 2027-28. One reason behind expected increase in per capita income in service sector is underdeveloped service sector in Gadchiroli district so limited number of opportunities in this sector. The increasing trend in per capita income for Service sector in Gadchiroli during FY 2022-23 to FY 2027-28 Shown in graph 1.7.

Table 1.9 C: Gadchiroli District Desired GDDP & Per Capita Income in Service sector (from 2022-23 to 2027-28 at constant price 2011-12)

Financial Year	GDDP (In Crore)	Population Estimate (In Lakh)	Per Capita Income (In Rs.)
2022-23	5042	0.14	36014.29
2023-24	5582	0.15	37213.33
2024-25	6070	0.16	37937.50
2025-26	6597	0.16	41231.25
2026-27	7169	0.16	44806.25
2027-28	7789	0.17	45817.65

Source: Based on Data Provided by State Government of Maharashtra



Source: Based on data shown in Table No. 1.9B

Chapter No. 2: District's Vision of 2028

2.1 Introduction:

The second chapter that is District's Vision mission 2028, which is divided in to two parts. The first part is to develop theory of change for Gadchiroli district to achieve states Vision for the year 2028. The second part is of vision statement. Vision statement is based on theory of change outcomes of theory of change which quantify the goal for year 2028 in the district form of change GDDP (Gros District Domestic Product) with respect to change in per capita income.

2.2 Theory of change:

According to world bank report, theory of change is defined as collection of policy inputs (strategies, actions, conditions and resources) to achieve desired or expected pattern of result. In a simple words theory of change is "policy roadmap" of combination of various inputs to achieve expected output.

As per the revised framework of district growth strategy (DGS) Maharashtra theory of change is based on four components. The four components are key issues/ constraints, intervention required to address issues/constraints, expected outputs and intermediate results and final outcomes.

In the case of Gadchiroli District, by collected primary data from various department, shows that there are seven subsectors which have substantial number of issues/constraints that adversely impact economy of the district, so intervention is required for these subsectors. These subsectors are crops, livestock, forestry & logging, fishing and aquaculture, mining and quarrying, manufacturing (metal and processing) and last is tourism.

The following table (Table No.2.1) shows the theory of change for Gadchiroli district. In which for each listed subsector; What are with that the issues/constraints with that sector? What are the key interventions required? and what are the expected output and outcomes are shown?

Table 2.1: Theory of Change

Sr. No.	Sub-Sector	Issues/Constraints	Interventions required	Expected outputs	Outcomes
1	Crops	-Limited storage facility and irrigation facility (32 Godowns | 20,500 MT Capacity). -Limited irrigated area ((31.19% of gross irrigated area) Lack of awareness about crops and horticulture practises -No crop diversity. -Inadequacy of major crops processing unit	-Improving warehousing facility at village level -Soil testing and promotion of horticultural crops through companies. -Promote local verities of rice such as white, luchai, HMT, Shriram, PNR 381 etc. -Intervention as development of check dams, solar pumps, drip irrigation etc.	-Improved storage capacity of 360 MT/year. -Dissemination of horticulture practices and provision of market linkage. -Increased per hectare productivity of rice.	-Improved production, irrigation -Diversification of crop
2	Livestock	-Limited number of artificial insemination & conduct (AIC). -Lack of milk collection centres. -Lack of awareness about income generating animal husbandry practices. -Tribal practices and remoteness of region.	-1.4 Lakh artificial inseminations per year. -Establish the Milk collection centre. -Promoting Goatery and poultry programs with physical target of 300 beneficiaries per years. -Upgrading veterinary unites at block level.	-Improved total number of Goatery and poultry projects in each block. -Improved total number of high yielding verities of cattle. -Improved AI success rate	-Diversified income sources. -Introduction of livestock-based industry.

Count….

Sr. No.	Sub-Sector	Issues/Constraints	Interventions required	Expected outputs	Outcomes
3	Forestry and Logging	-Lack of awareness about laws, acts, process -Limited market linkage for NTFP.	-Establishment of district minor forest produce federation. -Capacity building of gramsabhas and technical support for forest management. -Carbon credit as Minor Forest produce (MFP)	-Strengthening of Gramsabha for forest management. -Improved harvest of NTFP -Establishing of processing unit with the help of SHG/FPO/Gram sabha	-Forest based sustainable livelihood for locals. -Conservation of forest area. -Potential value addition to forest produce
4	Fishing and Aquaculture	-Limited number of fish and prawn seed rearing canters. -Lack of marketing and transporting facilities.	-Establishment of fish and prawn rearing canters, Fish Farmer produce organisation (FFPO), Labs as per required. -Training and demonstration to FFPO and SHG's.	-Seed production centre at local level -Improved transporting and storage facility	-Value addition through fish drying plants. -Geographical indication (GI) tags for specific area (prawn in Sironcha block)
5	Mining and Quarrying	-Permission barriers -Lack of single windows clearance system. -Limited availability of land for industry	-Establishment of single window clearance scheme. -Establishment of ore processing and mineral processing plants. -Exploring new area for minerals.	-Setting up of mining and quarrying -Creates spillover effects boosting other developmental activities like road, railway, and network. -Lastly create scope for industries based on mining.	-Direct contribution in GDDP of Gadchiroli. -Large scale employment generation.

Count….

Sr. No.	Sub-Sector	Issues/Constraints	Interventions required	Expected outputs	Outcomes
6	Manufacturing (Metal and Processing)	-Transportation and connectivity problems. -Lack of skilled labour force. -Inadequate facilities in MIDC's (like Metal testing lab) -Limited land availability	-Development of multiple transportation modes like highway, railway, airways -Local institutions that are improve the skills of youth for manufacturing-based industries. -Creating a land pool for MIDC. -Conducting industries/investment summit.	-Generation of employment for local youth. -Helps to improve GDVA contribution in manufacturing.	-Generated of employment for local youth. -Helps to improve economics growth in Gadchiroli.
7	Tourism	-Abundance of eco-tourism sites which are. Located in interior/ forest areas -Lack of infrastructural facilities. -No tourism department at district level. -Perception about the district.	-Identification and promotion of appealing tourism spots -Engaged of MTDC. -Upgrading infrastructural facilities. -Fastening of clearance process in forest area.	-Changed perception about district. -Generation of economy around local natural resources. -Improved job opportunity for locals.	-Gadchiroli as eco/cultural tourism hub in the state. -Generated of employment for local youth. -Removed tag of Naxal affected district

Source: Based on Primary Data collected from various departments

2.3 Vision Statement-

As per the revised framework of District Growth Strategy (DGS) Maharashtra, Vision statement is based on outcomes that are emerge from the theory of change and in quantitative in nature.

Based on past four-year growth rate, Chapter No.-1 and the theory of change the vision statement is given as follows,

"To achieve 2x growth in GDDP by 2028 by developing Gadchiroli district and doubling of per capita income."

Chapter -3: Identification of Priority Subsectors

3.1 Introduction:

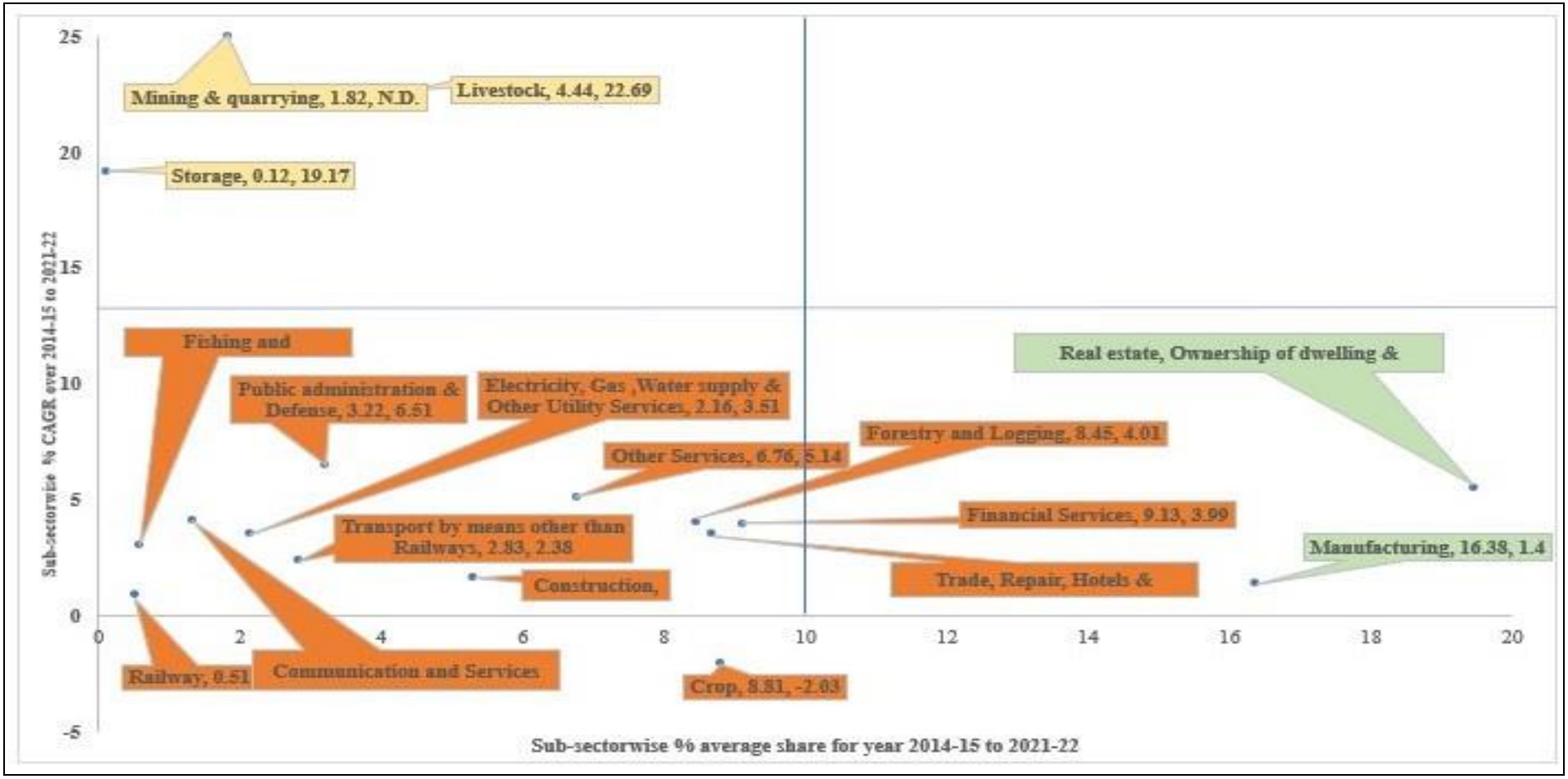
Identification of Priority Subsectors done with the help of BCG Matrix, EAC (Economic Advisory Council) Report and primary data collected from various departments.

3.2. BCG Matrix

With respect to District Strategic Plan, The Boston Consulting group's product portfolio matrix (BCG matrix) is used to help the district in considering growth opportunities by reviewing its status of subsectors to decide where to invest, to discontinue, or to develop the subsectors. In this context, the share of 17 subsector in district's GDDP is plotted against past growth rate of the subsectors. With a predefined methodology, the resulting graph is divided into 4 quadrants namely stars, question marks, dogs (pets) and cash cows. Those subsectors which lie in question mark and cash cow's quadrant, are to be considered for selection of priority subsectors as they require special attention in order to increase the growth of GDDP.

As per the revised guidelines and note on, BCG matrix is calculated and shown by Graph no. 3.1. While plotting BCG matrix on X-axis subsector wise percentage average share for year 2014-15 to 2021-22 is taken. Other hand for Y-axis Subsector wise % CAGR over 2014-15 to 2021-22 is taken.

Graph 3.1 BCG Matrix of Gadchiroli District for year 2014-15 to 2021-22



Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics and Economic Survey of Maharashtra

Table 3.1: Subsector Statistics

Subsector	Sub-sector average share between 2014-15 to 2021-22 (at current prices)	Sub-sector CAGR (%) between 2014-15 to 2021-22 (at constant prices)
Crops	837.50	-2.03
Livestock	446.63	22.69
Forestry & Logging	805.38	4.01
Fishing & Aquaculture	54.13	3.06
Mining & Quarrying	169.63	Not define
Manufacturing	1538.50	1.40
Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & other utility Services	208.00	3.51
Construction	510.00	1.65
Trade, Repair, Hotels	834.50	3.50
Railways	49.13	0.91
Transport by Means Other than Railways	266.13	2.38
Storage	11.88	19.17
Comm. & Services Related to Broad	128.25	4.15
Financial Services	876.25	3.99
Real Estate, Dwellings & Professional Services	1882.63	5.51
Public Administration & Defence	312.63	6.51
Other Services	653.38	5.14

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics and Economic Survey of Maharashtra

Table No. 3.2: Summery of BCG Matrix

High share in GDVA and High subsector growth (STAR)	Low share in GDVA and low subsector growth (DOGS)	Low share in GDVA and High subsector growth (QUESTION MARK)	High share in GDVA and Low subsector growth (COWS)
--	Public administration & Defense	Mining & quarrying	Real estate, Ownership of dwelling & Professional Services
	Other Services	Livestock	Manufacturing
	Communication and Services related to Broadcasting	Storage	
	Forestry and Logging		
	Financial Services		
	Electricity, Gas, Water supply & Other Utility Services		
	Trade, Repair, Hotels & Restaurants		
	Fishing and aquaculture		
	Transport by means other than Railways		
	Construction		
	Railway		

Exception: Crop

From Table No. 3.1 and Table No. 3.2 Shows BCG matrix Statistics based on data collected from stakeholders and various government departments (See Graph 3.1)

The top-right. quadrant in BCG matrix represent those sub- sectors which have high rate of growth as well as high market Share. In BCG notations this quadrant is called star. The star requires significant amount of resources to maintain and increase market share. In case of Gadchiroli district, unfortunately no sub-sector can be classified as Star.

The top-left quadrant in BCG matrix represents those sub-sectors which are having high growth rate but do not have substantial market share. Under BCG notation these types of under types subsectors are classified question mark. There are two decisions can be taken about these sub-sectors. One considering subsectors for investment and check is there any chance to shift these Subsectors from question mark to become a star. Or the second decision is that if the shift of sub-sector from question - mark to star not possible then it is good to phase out that sub-sector to avoid dead weight loss of investment. In case of Gadchiroli district, subsectors namely mining and quarrying, livestock, storage are classified as question mark.

The bottom-left quadrant in BCG matrix is having matrix represents those sub sectors which are having low market share and slow growth rate. Under BCG notation these types of subsectors are classified under Dogs. The particular characteristics of subsectors covered dogs is that they are not generate substantial amount of profits for disinvestment and may Consider for restructuring of portfolio under investment. In Gadchiroli district, total eleven subsectors are classified as Dogs namely, Other Public Administration and Defense, other services, communication and services related to Broadcasting, forestry and logging, financial services, electricity, gas, water supply other utility services, trade repair, hotels and restaurants, fishing and aquaculture, transportation by means other than railways, construction and last one is railways.

For given BCG matrix of Gadchiroli district (year 2014-15 to 2021-22) one subsector which shows exception that is crop. Due to negative CAGR between 2014-15 to 2021-22 (At Constant price) crops lies outside the BCG matrix.

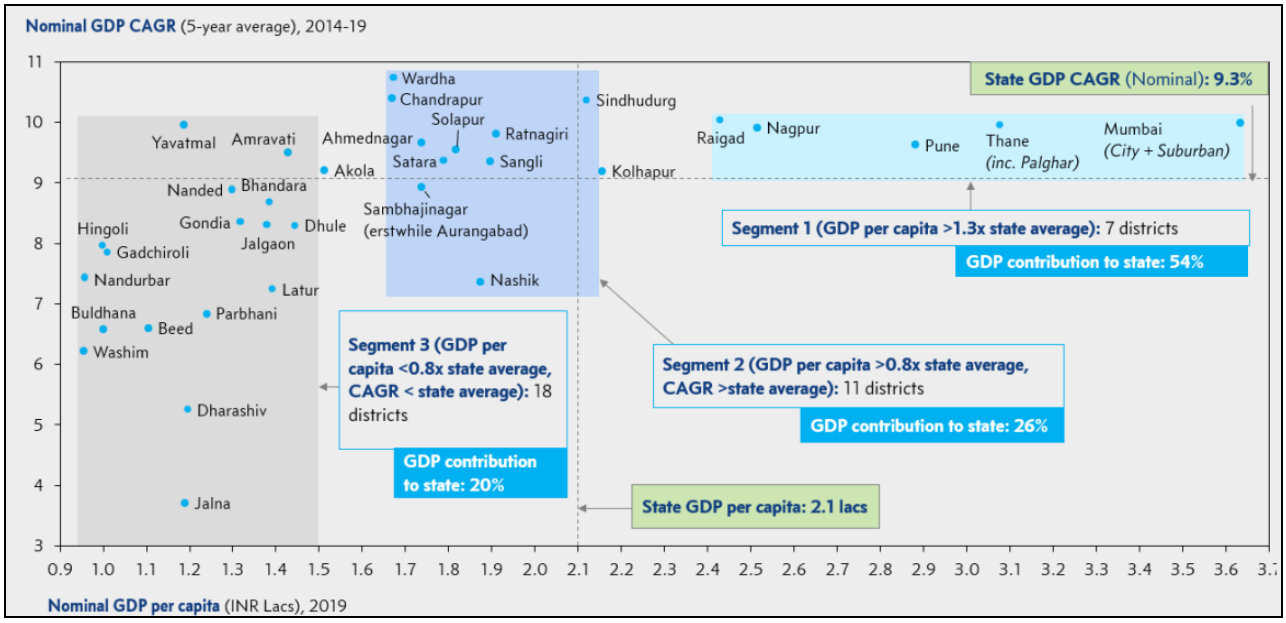
3.3 EAC report on priority subsectors-

As per the Maharashtra Economic Advisory Council report for year 2023, India is ready to become $5 trillion economy in the Shont-term; for financial year 2028, Maharashtra has taken on an aspirational target, to achieve $1 trillion economy. Further, for financial year 2022 Maharashtra showed approximately 9 percent GDP growth rate. If Maharashtra showed same historical growth of 9 percent per annum, then it will take nearly 10 years (up to FY 2031-32) to achieve $1 trillion economy. Therefore, if Maharashtra wants to achieve $1 trillion economy by FY 2028 then it will have to accelerate and grow (in GDP) at approximate 14-15 percent annually.

Maharashtra Economic Advisory Council also pointed out the regional imbalance in Maharashtra, were out of 36 districts, 7 districts contribute approximate 55% of the state's

GDP, other hand 18 districts contribute to 20% and less (Shown in following Graph 3.2). So, to fill gap between existing regional imbalance EAC Council Suggest that, while achieving $1 trillion economy GDP target, it must ensure that the growth is inclusive, sustainable and balanced-across all regions of Maharashtra.

Graph 3.2: Distribution of GDP and income per capita for districts in Maharashtra (2014-19)



In case of Gadchiroli District, which is categorized under cluster Vidarbha along with Nagpur, Amravati, Akola, Yavatmal, Washim, Buldhana and Chandrapur. According to EAC report 2023, Vidarbha -cluster should focus on areas like manufacturing, Services-IT Ites, Service tourism and agriculture. As per above areas Gadchiroli district have advantage in eight subsectors namely crops, mining and quarrying, fisheries and aquaculture, livestock, forestry & logging, manufacturing (metal processing), financial services and tourism (Shown in following table 3.3)

Table 3.3: EAC recommended subsectors in brief

Sectors→	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
Sub-sectors→	Agriculture & allied sectors	Manufacturing (Metal and Processing)	Financial Services
	Mining and Quarrying		Tourism
	Fisheries and Aquaculture		Storage
	Livestock		
	Forestry and Logging		

Source: Based on Economic Advisory Council Report

3.4 Final Summery of Identification-

As per the BCG matrix, Maharashtra Economic Advisory Council Report 2023 and Stakeholder consultation there are eight subsectors which are listed as priority sub-sectors (shown in following Table 3.4)

Table 3.4: Final identification of prioritized Sub-sectors

Sector	Sub-Sector	Rational
Primary	Agriculture & allied sectors	Recommended by EAC report and stakeholder consultations
	Mining & Quarrying	As per BCG Matrix & stakeholder consultations
	Fisheries and Aquaculture	Stakeholder consultations
	Livestock	As per BCG Matrix & stakeholder consultations
	Forestry and Logging	Stakeholder consultations
Secondary	Manufacturing (Metal and Processing)	Recommended by EAC report
Tertiary	Financial Services	Stakeholder consultations
	Tourism	Recommended by EAC report

Source: BCG matrix, EAC Report and Based on Primary Data collected from various departments

Chapter -4: Detailed analysis of priority subsector

4.1 Introduction:

The fourth chapter made detailed analysis of priority subsectors. On the basis of chapter number three their which are eight subsectors which are identified as priority subsectors. In this chapter, detailed analysis of priority subsectors is based on revised framework of district growth strategy (DGS) of Maharashtra were SWOT analysis (strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and threats) analysis is done. Following Table no. 4.1 to 4.7 are shows SWOT analysis of each priority subsector in Gadchiroli District.

4.2 SWOT analysis results-

Table 4.1: SWOT analysis results of Agriculture Sector

<table>
<tr><th>Strengths</th><th>Weakness</th><th>Opportunities</th><th>Threats</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Majority of cultivable area is under Paddy.
(182520 Hectare of areas under the cultivation of Paddy with per hectare production of 1758.6 Kg.)
Gadchiroli is 3rd largest producer of rice after Gondia and Bhandara.</td><td>Traditional ways of cultivation</td><td>Developing storage capacities at village level/cluster level</td><td rowspan="2">Lack of technological intervention</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mono cropping and low productivity</td><td>Improve the status of irrigation</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Water resources are available. Major rivers: Godavari, Pranhita, Wainganga, Indravati.
Minor rivers: Wardha, Parlakota, Pamulagautam, Bandiya, Gadhavi, Khobragadi, Kathani, Vailochana, Dina.</td><td>Lack of storage facilities</td><td>Introduction of organic farming in district</td><td rowspan="2">Natural calamities like floods and heavy rainfall</td></tr>
<tr><td>Lack of infrastructure/APMC</td><td>Agricultural enterprise with focus on rice, maize</td></tr>
</table>

Table 4.2: SWOT analysis results of Livestock Sector

Strengths	Weakness	Opportunities	Threats
Gadchiroli has large number of Livestock (Population: 809134)	Tribal tradition related to raring and milking of animals. Tribal people does not take milk from livestock.	Develop District Milk Production Group	Lack of technological intervention and Unawareness about breeding
	Lower animal productivity	Develop fodder production plants	
District has rich bovine population.	Lack of cold storage facilities	Improve the success rate of AI	Seasonal and Wave based diseases
	Lack of infrastructure		

Table 4.3: SWOT analysis results of Fisheries and Aquaculture

Strengths	Weakness	Opportunities	Threats
District has availability of water resources and climatic conditions	Untapped resources in the district	Introducing commercial fish farming	Lack of technological intervention and Unawareness about breeding
	Low value and fish processing	Introducing fishing hub at Gosekhurd and downstream rivers.	
District has major rivers like Godavari, Pranhita, Indravati, Wainganga	Lack of skilled manpower and vacancies at department	Developing a seed raring centre	Climate change
	Lack of infrastructure		

Table 4.4: SWOT analysis results of Mining, Quarrying and Manufacturing

Strengths	Weakness	Opportunities	Threats
Availability of Mineral resources available minerals are Asbestos, Barite, Copper, Corundum, Quartz, Fluorite, Graphite, Iron ore, Kyanite-Sillimanite, Lime stone, Mica and Talk	Limited land availability due to forest area	To engage more organizations for mining in Gadchiroli district. Companies like JSW, Vedanta, Ambuja have started investing in mining	People's perception and forest policies create hinderances in the process
Presence of Lloyds Metal Ltd in production of Iron ore	Limited skilled manpower	To expand MIDCs in the areas of mineral deposits and create a single window system for clearances of proposal with forest department	
Development of Iron ore steel plant in district	Lack of infrastructure	To organize invest in Gadchiroli conclaves	Perception about prevalence of Naxalism

Table 4.5: SWOT analysis results of Forestry and logging

Strengths	Weakness	Opportunities	Threats
About 2/3rd of area is covered by Forest in the district	Lack of storage facilities	To develop a dedicated platform/federation for MFP business.	Prevalence of middleman in the business of MFP and unawareness of gramsabhas
Abundance of MFP in the forests	Lack of Logistics	To propose regulatory framework	
Recognition of CFR in district	Lack of infrastructure	To initiate schemes to strengthening of Gramsabhas	No regulation of business of MFP
Existing projects for strengthening village level functionaries	Non-availability of market for MFP		Presence of Naxalism

Table 4.6: SWOT analysis results of Tourism

Strengths	Weakness	Opportunities	Threats
Abundance of forest area	Lack of services and providers in the concerned areas for tourists	Development of natural spots as tourist spots in forests	Forest policies about infrastructural development
Numerous spots of natural beauty		Development of cultural, agro-tourism and eco tourism spots	
Scope of eco-tourism / cultural / religious tourism. (Markanda Dev, Kaleshwaram, Arattondi)	Lack of infrastructure	Highlighting the religious gathering places like Kaleshwaram and Markandeshwar	Difficulty in development of facility due to perception about prevalence of naxalism
	Lack of skilled man-power and human resources from tourism department		Lack of initiatives from forest department

Table 4.7: SWOT analysis results of Financial Services:

Strengths	Weakness	Opportunities	Threats
Good coverage of social security schemes	Limited network of banks	To improve the network of banks in the district	Limited education and lack of awareness among locals
	Lack of infrastructural support	To undertake activities to publicize the insurances and bring the locals under the insurance cover.	Weak mobile network and internet connectivity

Chapter -5 District Action Plan for 2028

5.1 Introduction:

This chapter is focused on annual action plan and five-year action plan for Gadchiroli district. The fifth chapter is based on chapter identified priority subsectors and detailed analysis of priority subsectors. In this Chapter we are taken into account 5-year action plan and annual action plan for each identified priority subsector.

Five-year action plan deals with long term Objectives; which are rated on three-point scale (1= Easy to implement objective, 2= medium to implement objective and 3: difficult to implement Objective). To achieve objectives of five-year action plan related data on specific intervention required, ease of implementation, physical targets for 5 years, cumulative estimated cost for target achievement, State Support in the form of policy and regulation to achieve objectives, employment potential generated in priority sub sector in next five years and Sustainable Development goals (SDG) will be achieved in five-year plan were collected from stake holders of priority subsector.

On the other hand, annual actions plan deals with short term objectives of one year. To frame an annual action plan of one year for each objective factors like need of specific intervention, existing scheme and programmes that address specific intervention, existing and approved schemes (current budget allocation and average budget utilization in last 3 years), estimated financial gap to bridge interventions, financial resources and lastly estimated employment potential are taken into account. Data related to each factor is collected from stakeholder of priority subsector.

Then further in this chapter GVA growth aspiration for each priority subsector are shown with the help of graphs.

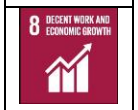
From table No5.1 to table no. 5.16 shows. five year and annual action plan for each subsector.

5.2 One Year and Five-Year Plan for Priority subsectors:

Table 5.1: Crop Sub-Sector: One Year Plan

Objective	Specific Interventions Required	Mapping of existing and approved schemes	Budget		Financing Gap estimated for Intervention	Financing Source For the gap estimated
			Current FY Budget allocation	Average budget utilization in last 3 FYs (%)		
Promotion of local varieties of rice	Developing Gadchiroli as a Rice Bowl of the state	Schemes Not Mention Yet.	Budget received so far 3,91,40,142. Budget allocated by central and state administrations Rs. 5,41,72,385.	100%	Nil	DPC, State and Central schemes for agriculture
Improving the storage capacity in the district						
To promote the cultivation of fruits, vegetables, etc.	Promotion of Horticulture in district					
To promote multi-cropping methods through IEC and training						
To exercise large area certification for organic farming	Gadchiroli: An Organic District					
To improve the area under irrigation	Elevating status of irrigation in Gadchiroli					
To provide financial support to FPO						

Table 5.2: Crop Sub-Sector: Five Year Plan

Objective	Specific Interventions Required	Ease of Implementation	Physical targets for 5 Years	Cumulative Estimated Cost	State level Support Desired	Employment potential	Linkage with SDG's
Promotion of local varieties of rice	Developing Gadchiroli as a Rice Bowl of the state	1	7 local varieties to be promoted in the coming 5 years.	Each Year 40K Quintile Demand. Area 1.80 Lack Paddy Cultivation per Area. Per Quintile Rate 4500, Per Hectare Demand for Seed 40kg. Overall Estimate 90 Crore.	Single Window Clearance System for major and minor irrigation projects in forest areas. Timely Availability of Fund.	2 Lack Employment generate.	
Improving the storage capacity in the district		2	Storage capacity of 500 MT per year will be created though convergence of schemes	7.5 Cr (Considering Rs. 30 Lakh construction cost for 100 MT godown)			
To promote the cultivation of fruits, vegetables, etc.	Promotion of Horticulture in district	2	1) Fencing: 200 Ha/year as per the targets given by state 2) Seed Distribution and Availability, 3) Mobilize the farmer, 4) Inter/Intra State Field Visit. 5) Information, Education and Communication (IEC)Activities through Krishi Sevak	1) Fencing 20 Cr. (2 Lakh/Ha) 140 2) 10 Cr.			
To promote multi-cropping methods through IEC and training		2					

To exercise large area certification for organic farming	Gadchiroli: An Organic District	3	1) Certification of land as organic land: 100 Ha/Years 2) 2500 SHC/Month As per the targets given by the state 1) Organic compost, vermi compost, Bio Fertilizer/bio pesticide, 2) Integrated Pest Management	1) Rs. 1.5 Cr.-4.5 Cr. (Rs. 30,000/Hectare) 2) 2.85 Cr. (Rs. 190/test) 3) 3 Cr.			
To improve the area under irrigation	Elevating status of irrigation in Gadchiroli. Encourage use of solar pumps for micro irrigation.	3	Completion of ongoing major/minor irrigation projects in the district				
To provide financial support to FPO	Strengthening the FPOs	2	1) 10 FPOs/Year 2) Mobilization the Farmer 3) Field Visit/Inter State/Exposure Visits 4) Capacity Building of FPOs	**1 Cr.**		1000 Employment Generate the FPOs in coming years	

Table 5.3: Livestock Sub-Sector: One Year Plan

Objective	Specific Interventions Required	Mapping of existing and approved schemes	Budget		Financing Gap estimated for Intervention	Financing Source For the gap estimated
			Current FY Budget allocation	Average budget utilization in last 3 FYs (%)		
To bring more production varieties in district	Improving the success rate of artificial insemination and conducting IEC	District Planning Committee	18 lakh	100	**NA**	**District Planning Commitee**
To boost the milk production and harness economic gains out of it	Gadchiroli District Milk Production Group Ltd.	District Planning Committee	NIL	NIL		
To suffice the fodder demand in the district	Accelerated Fodder Development Project	District Planning Committee	10 lakh	100		
Income generating activity	goattery &poultry programme	District Planning Committee	95 lakh	100		

Table 5.4: Livestock Sub-Sector: Five Year Plan

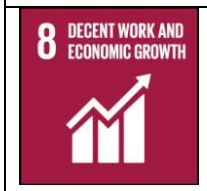
Objective	Specific Interventions Required	Ease of Implementation	Physical targets for 5 Years	Cumulative Estimated Cost	State level Support Desired	Employment potential	Linkage with SDG's
To bring more production varieties in district	Improving the success rate of artificial insemination (approx . 86%)and conducting IEC	3	We aim to complete 1 lakh artificial insemination in next 5 years	1 Cr.	IEC Program, technical manpower	25000 People Directly Employment	
To boost the milk production and harness economic gains out of it	atleast one Gadchiroli District Milk Production Group Ltd.	2	1) Increased The Milk Collection Centre 2) Need To Generate FPO 3) Need For Artificial Inseminator	1 Cr.	Need For Building Infra and Related Equipment, Machineries,		
To suffice the fodder demand in the district	Accelerated Fodder Development Project (20% annual growth)	2	The fodder development scheme aims to reach 1000 beneficiaries annually.	2.5 Cr	awareness campaign		
Income Generating Activity	10% annal increase in Goatry &Poultry units.	1	Our aim is to reach 300 beneficiaries of the poultry and goat rearing scheme every year.	5 Cr.	IEC Program	1500 beneficiary will get direct employment	

Table 5.5: Fisheries and Aquaculture Sub-Sector: One Year Plan

Objective	Specific Interventions Required	Mapping of existing and approved schemes	Budget		Financing Gap estimated for Intervention	Financing Source For the gap estimated
			Current FY Budget allocation	Average budget utilization in last 3 FYs		
To suffice the seed demand of beneficiaries	Developing Fish Seed Centre in Gadchiroli	Banking Loan Issue, Schemes Subsidies Issue, Addition of District New Scheme, Need for Laboratory,	DPC - 20 Lack	76%	2 Cr.	Through Current Schemes.
To provide market linkage for fish production	Marketing and Fish Transportation Facilities	Lack of Retail Fish Market, Ice Box Facilities for Retailers, Medium Size Vehicle,	Tribal Department - 20 Lack			
To improve community participation to have economic gains from fisheries	Formation of Fish Farming Producer Organisation and inclusion of SHGs		PMMSY - 96 Lack			

Table 5.6: Fisheries and Aquaculture Sub-Sector: Five Year Plan:

Objective	Specific Interventions Required	Ease of Implementation	Physical targets for 5 Years	Cumulative Estimated Cost	State level Support Desired	Employment potential	Linkage with SDG's
To suffice the seed demand of beneficiaries	Developing Fish / Prawn Seed production / Raring Centre in Gadchiroli	3	Setting up of 12 to 15 seed production canters in next 5 years	75 Cr.	The district does not have officers and necessary human resources. The state should ensure the vacancies are filled.	Every year around 5000 people will be directly or indirectly employed	
To provide market linkage for fish production	Marketing and Fish Transportation Facilities	2	1) Expansion of Plain vehicle / insulated / refrigerator vehicles and equipment, 2) Development of ice factory, 3) Direct fish sales centre, 4) Trying to get the Prawn GI tag. For Sironcha 5) Fish Processing Units	10 Cr.	Government should help for inter-state market.	2000 people will get employment every year	
To improve community participation to have economic gains from fisheries	Formation of Fish Farming Producer Organisation and inclusion of SHGs	1	1) To impart their training and demonstration to the people of FFPO/SHG twice a year in next 5 years. 2) Conducting Fish Festival program every year in your district, 3) Awareness camp about fishing profession, increase inter/intra state field visits, 3) Plan consideration of health insurance at individual level.	2 Cr.	The government should implement a special policy for fishing business at the state level.	4000 people will get employment every year	

Table 5.7: Forestry and Logging Sub-Sector: One Year Plan

Objective	Specific Interventions Required	Mapping of existing and approved schemes	Budget		Financing Gap estimated for Intervention	Financing Source For the gap estimated
			Current FY Budget allocation	Average budget utilization in last 3 FYs		
To promote forest based sustainable livelihood	Gadchiroli District Minor Forest Produce Federation	1) Government regulation for registration of federation. 2) Need For Decentralization System.	1) DPC Scheme Budget 257.64 Cr 2) State Level Schemes Budget 857.02 Cr. 3) Central Level Schemes Budget - 81 Cr.	1) DPC - 85% 2) State - 83% 3) Central - 100%	NA	NA
To ensure ease of permissions in forest area	Single Window Clearance System					
To elevate the economic state of Gramsabha with CFR	Carbon Credit as MFP	Develop a policy at state level for Carbon Credit and announce it as a MFP				

Table 5.8: Forestry and Logging Sub-Sector: Five Year Plan

Objective	Specific Interventions Required	Ease of Implementation	Physical targets for 5 Years	Cumulative Estimated Cost	State level Support Desired	Employment potential	Linkage with SDG's
To promote forest based sustainable livelihood & Forest and Wildlife Protection.	Gadchiroli District Minor Forest Produce Federation	2	01 Minor Forest Produce Federation for Gadchiroli District	200 Cr.	1) Government regulation for registration of federation 2) Funding & Clearance. 3) Technological Support. 4) District Level Annual Forest Publication.	11938857 (Man days)	
To ensure ease of permissions in forest area	Single Window Clearance System	1	03 Locations across the district				
To elevate the economic state of Gramsabha with CFR	Carbon Credit as MFP	3	1) Strengthening with Gramsabha for Community Forest Right. 2) Strengthening of JFMC				

Table 5.9: Mining and Quarrying Sub-Sector: One Year Plan

Objective	Specific Interventions Required	Mapping of existing and approved schemes	Budget		Financing Gap estimated for Intervention	Financing Source For the gap estimated
			Current FY Budget allocation	Average budget utilization in last 3 FYs		
To develop a dedicated documentation to attract mining and related investments	atleast one lab for metal testing, Establishment of body that can reduce conflict between local people and industries.	Pradhan Mantri Khanij Kshetra Kalyan Yojana (PMKKKY) (https://pib.gov.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=126983)	92 Cr.	20%	**NA**	**District Mining Fund**
To promote ease of doing mining businesses	Initiating a Land Pool exercise for development of Mining and allied business development.					

Table 5.10: Mining and Quarrying Sub-Sector: Five Year Plan

Objective	Specific Interventions Required	Ease of Implementation	Physical targets for 5 Years	Cumulative Estimated Cost	State level Support Desired	Employment potential	Linkage with SDG's
To develop a dedicated documentation to attract mining and related investments	Establishment of institutions that can help to improve mining related skills of individuals in the district. At least one technical support providing agency in each mining area.	2	1) An amount of 20,500 crores will be invested in the district in the near future. 2) So far 5 blocks have been Auction. And we will do 3 more in the coming time. 3) We are trying to get another investment of Rs 30,000 crores in the next 5 years. 4) The district administration will try to find out who owns more minerals in the coming time.	500 Cr.	Guidelines for fastened forest clearances for ease of doing business and power of converting tribal land to non tribal should given to Divisional Commissioner.	50,000	
To promote ease of doing mining businesses	Initiating a Land Pool exercise for development of Mining and allied business development.	2	1) Land Acquisition to MIDC 2) It is very important to pursue the expansion of railways for the mining sector. Desaiganj to Aarmori to Konsari and Mul. 3) In the next 5 years we will work on mining transport routes.				

Table 5.11: Manufacturing Metal and processing Sub-Sector: One Year Plan

Objective	Specific Interventions Required	Mapping of existing and approved schemes	Budget		Financing Gap estimated for Intervention	Financing Source For the gap estimated
			Current FY Budget allocation	Average budget utilization in last 3 FYs		
To strengthening the MIDCs in the district	Fulfill demand to establish MIDC areas in Kurkheda (16.48 Hectare), Dhanora (11.80 Hectare) and Aheri (9.20 Hectare)	Notifying a single window clearance system at district level for large scale projects	153.41 Cr.	**20%**	**NA**	**District Mining Fund**
To provide more lands to MIDCs in areas of mineral deposits						
To ensure industries have easy access to resources like energy, water, etc.	Solar power projects for MIDC, Meet 24 by 7 electricity and water availability in MIDC area.					

Table 5.12: Manufacturing Metal and processing Sub-Sector: Five Year Plan

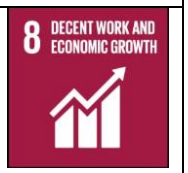
Objective	Specific Interventions Required	Ease of Implementation	Physical targets for 5 Years	Cumulative Estimated Cost	State level Support Desired	Employment potential	Linkage with SDG's
To strengthening the MIDCs in the district	MIDC areas should increase by approx. 40% in next five years at Kurkheda , Dhanora and Aheri. Establishment of Single window clearance for land acquisition and transfer. To increse the current number of MSME's from 37 to 180.	1	1st year acquisition of land adm. 1500 hector	Investment 165 Cr.	Notifying a single window clearance system at district level for large scale projects	5000 Employment	
To make available land bank for attracting more investment and employment		2	2nd year acquisition of land adm. 5000 hectare	Investment 715 Cr.	All 5-year plan budget High Power Committee Approval Required	15000 Employment	
		2	3rd year 4th and 5th year acquisition of land adm. 1000 + 1000 + 1000 hector	An estimated three-year budget of Rs. 2805 thousand crores will be required.	Notifying a single window clearance system at district level for large scale projects	15000 Employment	
To ensure industries have easy access to resources like energy, water, etc.	Construction of at least one power grid in MIDC area. Construction of water supply projects in each MIDC areas. State transport connectivity to MIDC areas.	1	1st year acquisition of land adm. 1500 hector	Investment 165 Cr.	Notifying a single window clearance system at district level for large scale projects	5000 Employment	

Table 5.13: Tourism Sub-Sector: One Year Plan:

Objective	Specific Interventions Required	Mapping of existing and approved schemes	Budget		Financing Gap estimated for Intervention	Financing Source For the gap estimated
			Current FY Budget allocation	Average budget utilization in last 3 FYs		
To develop Gadchiroli as tourist site	Developing Gadchiroli as a hub for Eco- Tourism and Cultural Tourism	Establish at least one MTDC rest house at subdivision of district. (total number =2)	10.72 Cr.	100%	N.A.	DPC, State support in the form special provision

Table 5.14: Tourism Sub-Sector: Five Year Plan

Objective	Specific Interventions Required	Ease of Implementation	Physical targets for 5 Years	Cumulative Estimated Cost	State level Support Desired	Employment potential	Linkage with SDG's
Developing Gadchiroli as a hub for Eco Tourism and Cultural Tourism.	all weather roads to reach tourist sites. Setup of online platform for district tourism. Construct more than 10 MTDC tourist rest house in district. Setup board for restoration of archaeological sites. Develop online platform for accommodation and online booking.	1	Achieve approx. 10 % annual growth in district tourism. Up to 70% completion of all-weather roads in each Taluka. Establish tiger reserve in Gadchiroli district.	60 Cr.	State government should issue guidelines for land clearance and other permission/NoC. District Level Separate policy with Tourism. Social Security. Increase frequency of state transportation buses in the district. Single window clearance for businesses that are depend on tourism.	5000	

Table 5.15: Financial services Sub-Sector: One Year Plan

Objective	Specific Interventions Required	Mapping of existing and approved schemes	Budget		Financing Gap estimated for Intervention	Financing Source For the gap estimated
			Current FY Budget allocation	Average budget utilization in last 3 FYs		
To promote the availing of insurances	At least 20% annual completion of circle level campaigns in the district.	Inclusion of banks and related infrastructure in Art. 3.2 in Forest rights Act 2006 considering the forest area in the district. Schemes- 1) PMJJBY 2) PMSBY 3) PMAPY 4) PMFSBY 5) PMJDY	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
To provide financial capital for business and other activities	Establishment of financial inspection body that can help to periodic inspect the uses of financial capital.					
To promote the use of digital technology and enhance the banking network	Need of urgent netwrk connectivity in Etapalli, Mulchera and Shironcha Taluka.					

Table 5.16: Financial services Sub-Sector: Five Year Plan

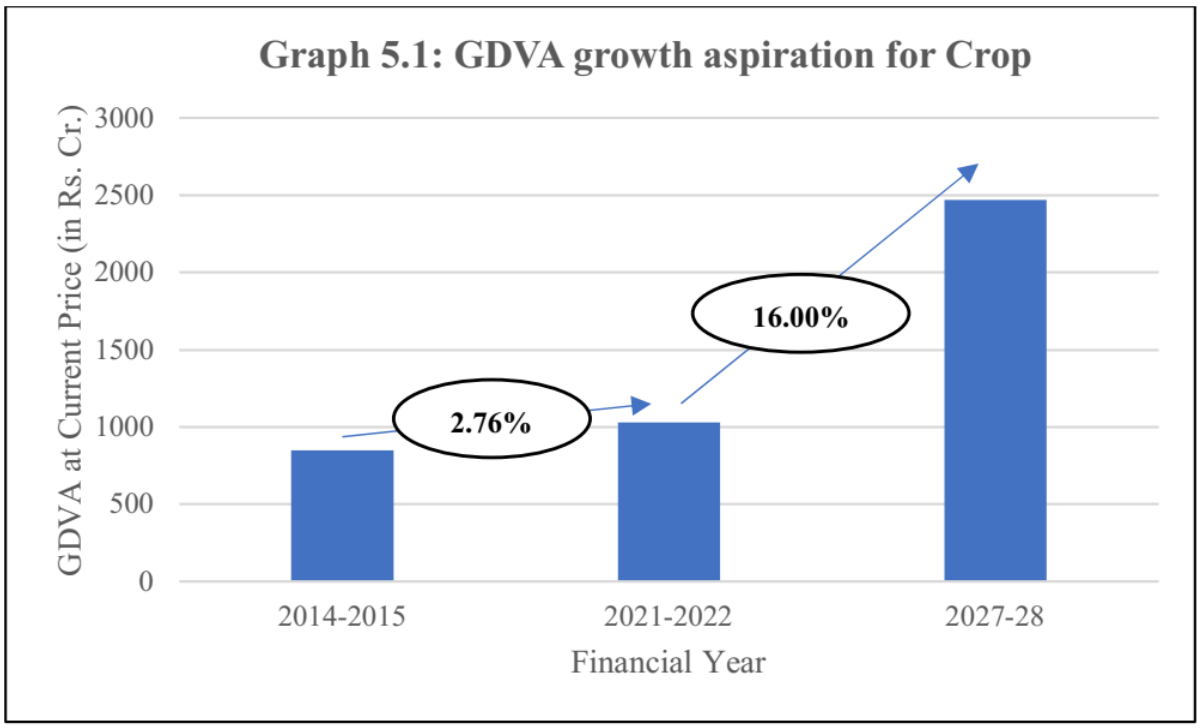
Objective	Specific Interventions Required	Ease of Implementation	Physical targets for 5 Years	Cumulative Estimated Cost	State level Support Desired	Employment potential	Linkage with SDG's
To Promote the availing of insurances	At least one campaign at each circle level in next five year that can help to create awareness regarding insurance. Reduce time limit of settlement of crop insurance (within 7 days after claim). Reduce steps in documentation while opting for the crop insurance.	1	70% estimated increase in farmers that are opting for crop and health insurance.	25k per village expenditure.	Inclusion of banks and related infrastructure in Art. 3.2 in Forest rights Act 2006 considering the forest area in the district	50 people direct indirectly employed	
To provide financial capital for business and other activities	three step provision of financial support to avoid unproductive expenditure. Periodic inspection to provision of financial capital. Branch expansion at Etapalli, Bhamragad, etc. Encourage female participation in business and other activities	1	Promote finance as per the local activities,				
To promote the use of digital technology and enhance the banking network	Reach every village through mobile network connectivity.	2	1) Another 10,000 bank accounts are to be opened under Pradhan Mantri Jhan-Dhan Yojana in the next 5 years. 2) In the next 5 years we will try to open 15 to 20 new bank branches in some more towns by mapping the interior areas of Gadchiroli district. Increase volume of current UPI transections up to 1 Lakh Cr.	50 cr. For mobile network and broadband connectivity.		100 people will get direct employment and 500 people will get indirect employment.	

5.3 GVA growth aspiration:

As per the Directorate of Economics and Statistics and Planning department, to achieve one trillion economy target in FY 2027-28 State of Maharashtra required CAGR of 14.5%. To Support CAGR target of Maharashtra, Gadchiroli district required to maintain CAGR OF 14.4% from FY 2021-22 to FY 2027-28 to reach GDVA of Rs. 28,027Cr. In this Component, to achieve trillion economy target for state of Maharashtra; what should be subsector wise CAGR with respected to their GDVA for Gadchiroli district mentioned below.

5.3.1 GDVA growth aspiration for Crop:

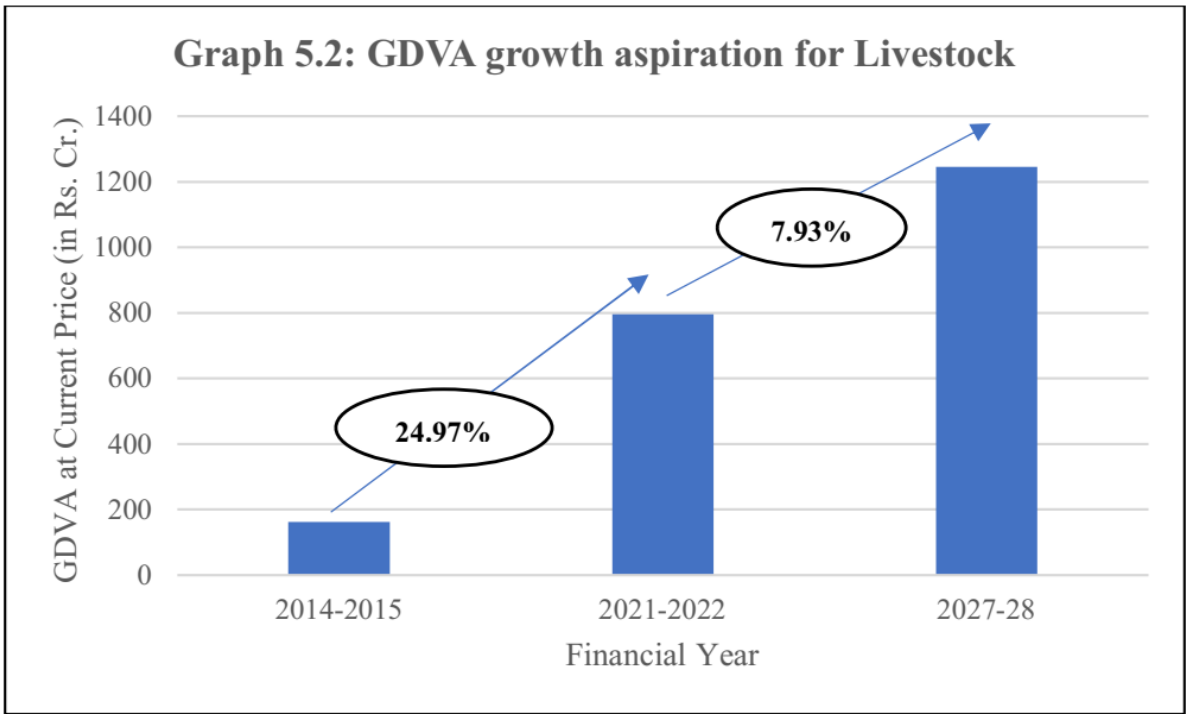
In FY 2014-15 crop subsector showed GDVA of Rs. 849 Cr. by maintaining CAGR of 2.76% crop subsector reached Rs. 1,031 Cr. GDVA in FY2021-21. But to Shift towards Strong development path crop subsector should grow at 16.00% CAGR to reach targeted GDVA of Rs. 2,469 Cr. (See Graph 5.1).



Source: Based on Data Provided by District Domestic Product of Maharashtra 2011-12 to 2021-22 and projections as per government of Maharashtra

5.3.2 GDVA growth aspiration for Livestock:

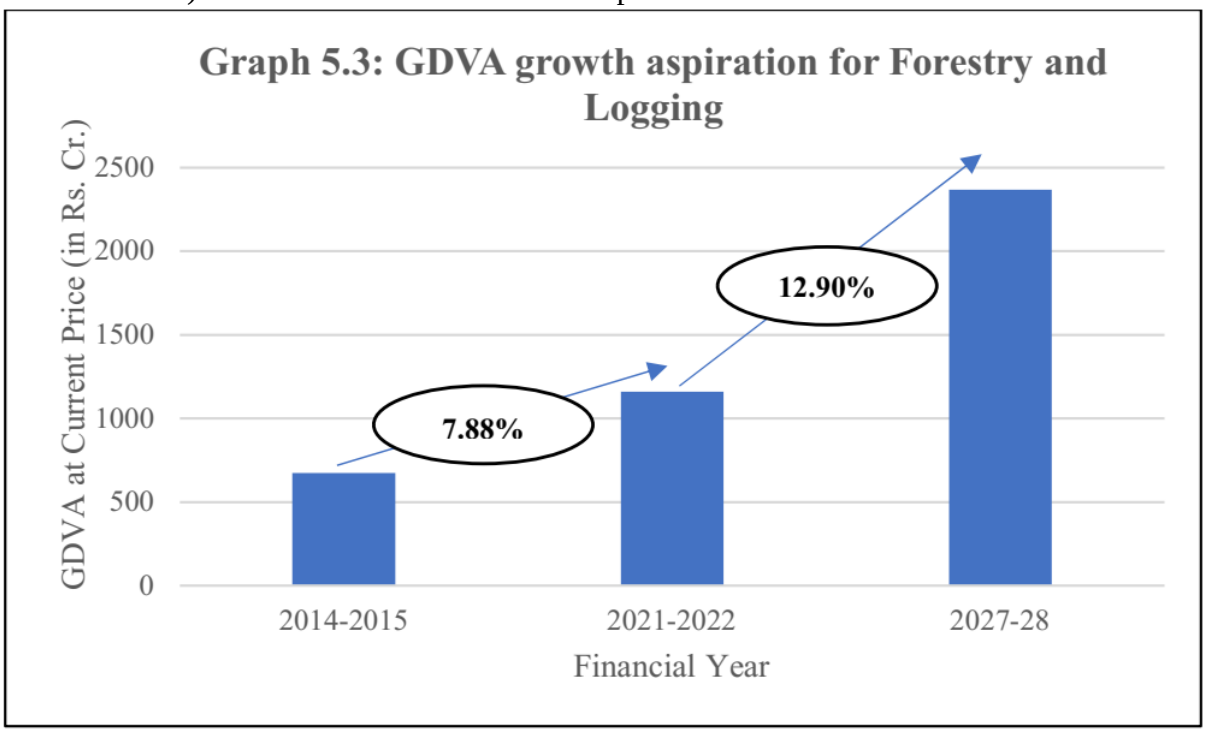
In FY 2014-15 for Livestock subsector showed GDVA of Rs.162 Cr. by maintaining favourable CAGR 24.97% livestock subsector, reached Rs. 796 Cr. GDVA in FY 2021-22. Due to favourable CAGR in past it is easy for livestock subsector to reach targeted GDVA of Rs. 1,247 Cr. in FY 2027-28 with CAGR of 7.93% (See Graph 5.2).



Source: Based on Data Provided by District Domestic Product of Maharashtra 2011-12 to 2021-22 and projections as per government of Maharashtra

5.3.3 GVA growth aspiration for Forestry and Logging:

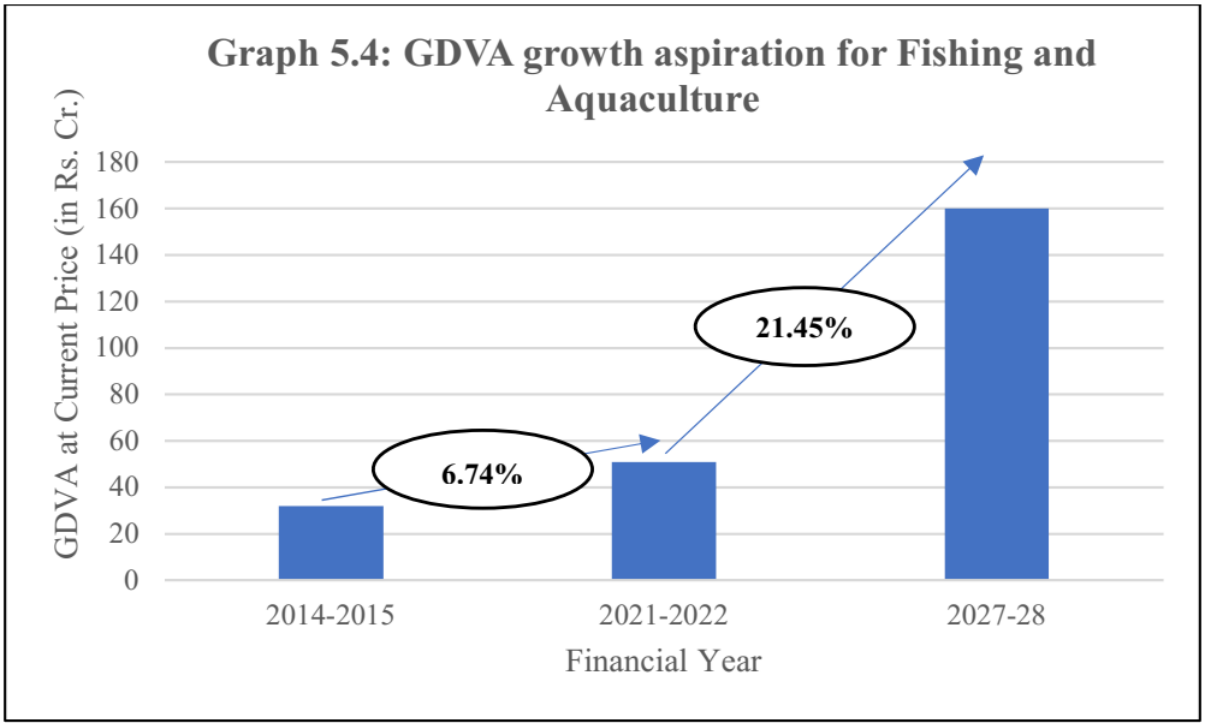
In FY 2014-15 forestry and logging subsector showed GDVA of Rs. 675 Cr. by maintaining CAGR of 7.88% forestry and logging reached Rs. 1,160 Cr. GDVA in FY 2021-22. But to reach targeted GDVA of Rs 2,368 Cr. forestry and logging should require to double their CAGR from 7.88% from (FY 2014-15 to FY 2021-22) to 12.90% (FY 2021-22 to FY 2027-28). Pattern of CAGR shown in Graph 5.3



Source: Based on Data Provided by District Domestic Product of Maharashtra 2011-12 to 2021-22 and projections as per government of Maharashtra

5.3.4 GVA growth aspiration for Fishing and Aquaculture:

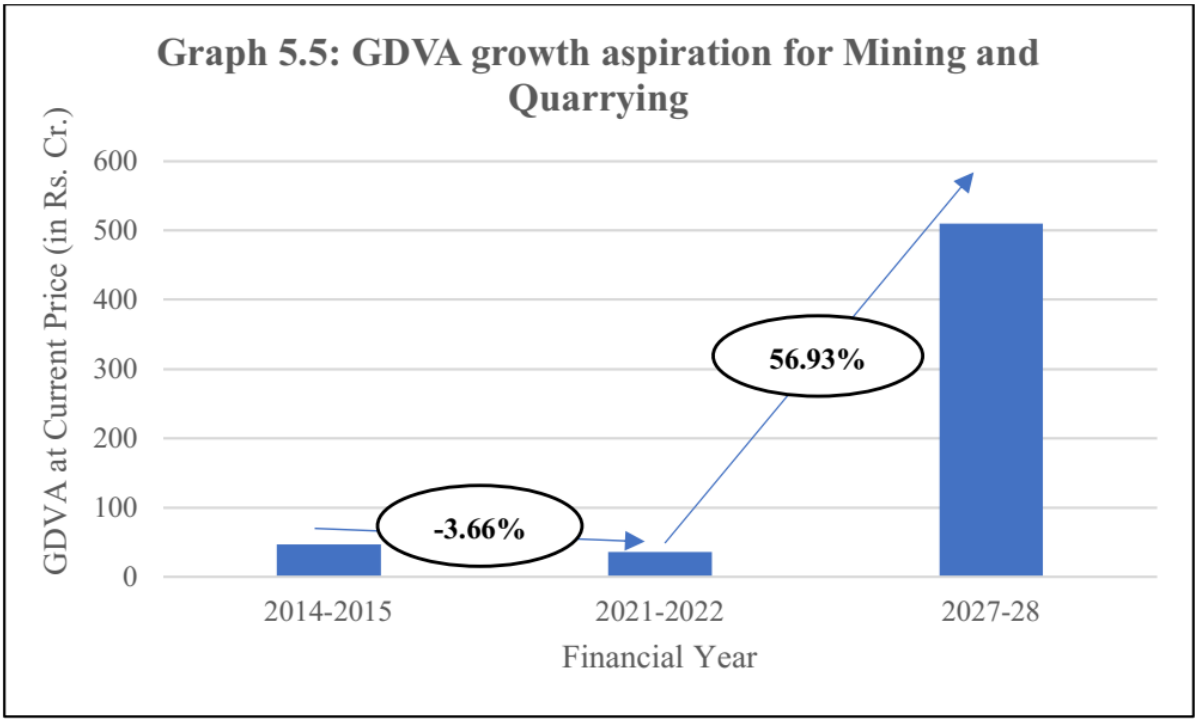
In FY 2014-15 fishing and aquaculture showed GDVA of Rs. 32 Cr. by maintaining CAGR of 6.74% fishing and aquaculture reached to GDVA of Rs. 51 Cr. in FY 2021-22. But to reach targeted GDVA of Rs.160 Cr. in FY 2027-28 there should be drastic change in current policy framework and requirement of CAGR of 21.45% from FY 2021-22 to FY 2027-28 (See Graph 5.4).



Source: Based on Data Provided by District Domestic Product of Maharashtra 2011-12 to 2021-22 and projections as per government of Maharashtra

5.3.5 GVA growth aspiration for Mining and Quarrying:

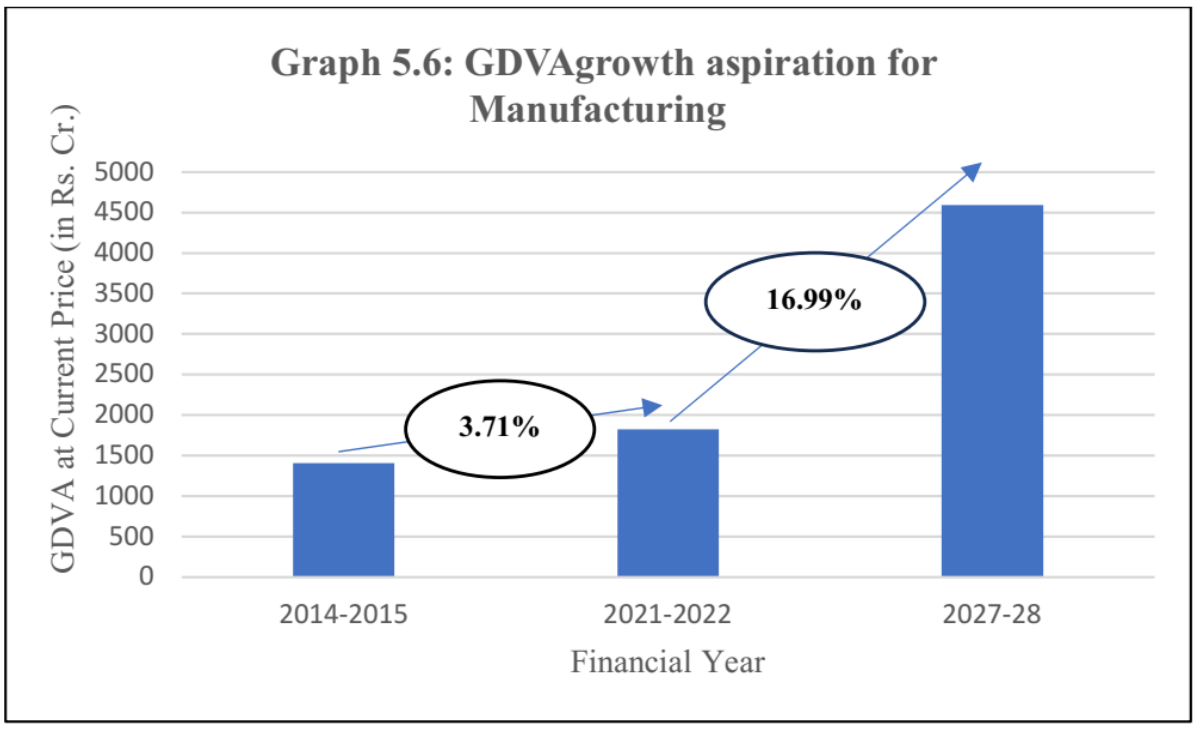
In Fy 2014-15 mining and quarrying Showed GDVA of Rs. 47 Cr. but due to high level of regulatory framework and effect of covid-19 mining and quarrying showed negative CAGR -3.66% and showed Rs. 36 Cr GDVA in FY 2021-22. It is challenging for mining and quarrying to reach targeted GDVA of Rs. 510 Cr in FY 2027-28. at required CAGR of 56.93%. For mining and quarrying drastic change in current policy framework, favourable conditions and expertise in this field is need of time (See Graph 5.5).



Source: Based on Data Provided by District Domestic Product of Maharashtra 2011-12 to 2021-22 and projections as per government of Maharashtra

5.3.6 GVA growth aspiration for Manufacturing:

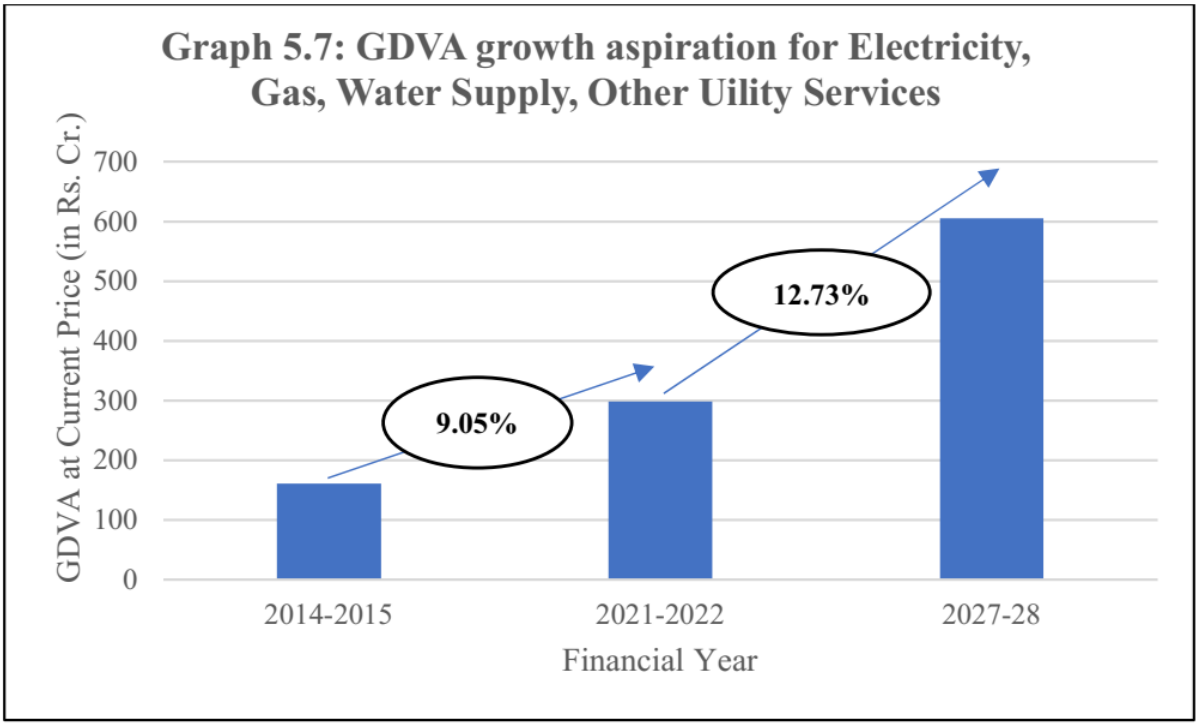
For FY 2014-15 manufacturing Showed GDVA of Rs. 1,406 Cr. but due to minimal growth rate of (CAGR) of 3.71%, this subsector reached up to Rs. 1,824 Cr. GDVA in FY 2021-22. It is challenging to achieve expected GDVA of Rs. 4,591 Cr. in FY 2027-28 at required CAGR of 16.99% (from FY 2021-22 to FY 2027-28). For manufacturing further to shift from traditional path of development there is need of technological and policy support for this subsector (See Graph 5.6).



Source: Based on Data Provided by District Domestic Product of Maharashtra 2011-12 to 2021-22 and projections as per government of Maharashtra

5.3.7 GVA growth aspiration for Electricity, Gas, Water Supply, Other Utility Services:

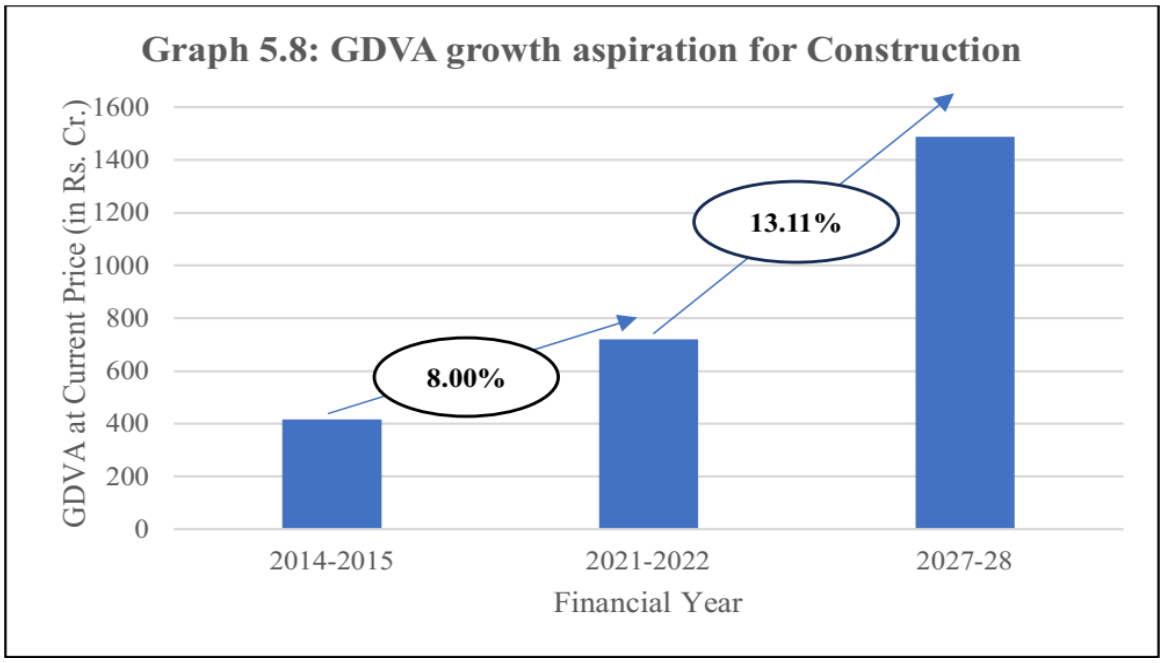
For FY 2014-15 Electricity, Gas, water supply and other utility services showed GDVA of Rs. 161 Cr. by maintaining CAGR of 9.05% this subsector reached up to GDVA of Rs. 299 Cr. in FY 2021-22. Due to favourable CAGR in past it is easy for Electricity, Gas, water supply and other utility services to reach targeted GDVA of Rs. 605 Cr. in FY 2027-28 by maintaining sustainable CAGR of 12.73% from FY 2021-22 to FY 2027-28 (See Graph 5.7).



Source: Based on Data Provided by District Domestic Product of Maharashtra 2011-12 to 2021-22 and projections as per government of Maharashtra

5.3.8 GVA growth aspiration for Construction:

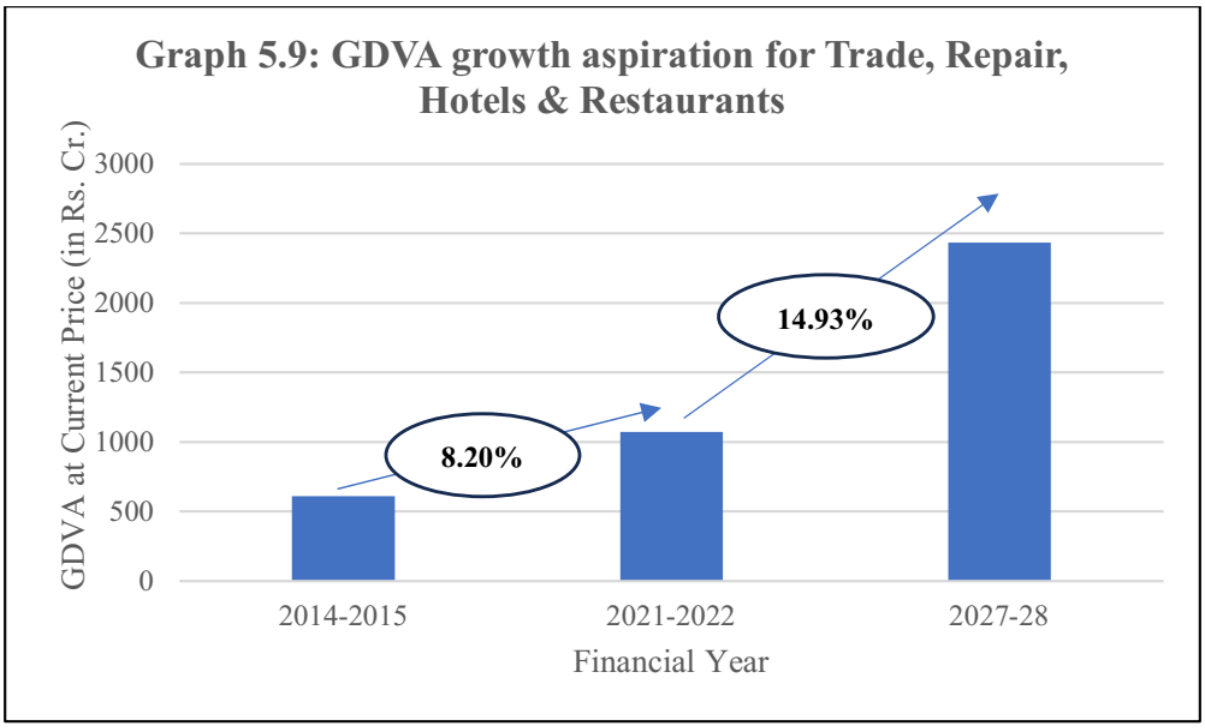
In FY 2014-15 construction showed GDVA of Rs. 416 Cr. by maintaining CAGR of 8.00%, this subsector reached to GDVA of Rs. 721 Cr. in FY 2021-22. Due to favourable CAGR in past and revised policy framework it is easy to reach targeted GDVA of Rs. 1,488 Cr. in FY 2027-28 by maintaining CAGR of 13.11% from FY 2021-22 to FY 2027-28 (See Graph 5.8).



Source: Based on Data Provided by District Domestic Product of Maharashtra 2011-12 to 2021-22 and projections as per government of Maharashtra

5.3.9 GVA growth aspiration for Trade, Repair, Hotels & Restaurants:

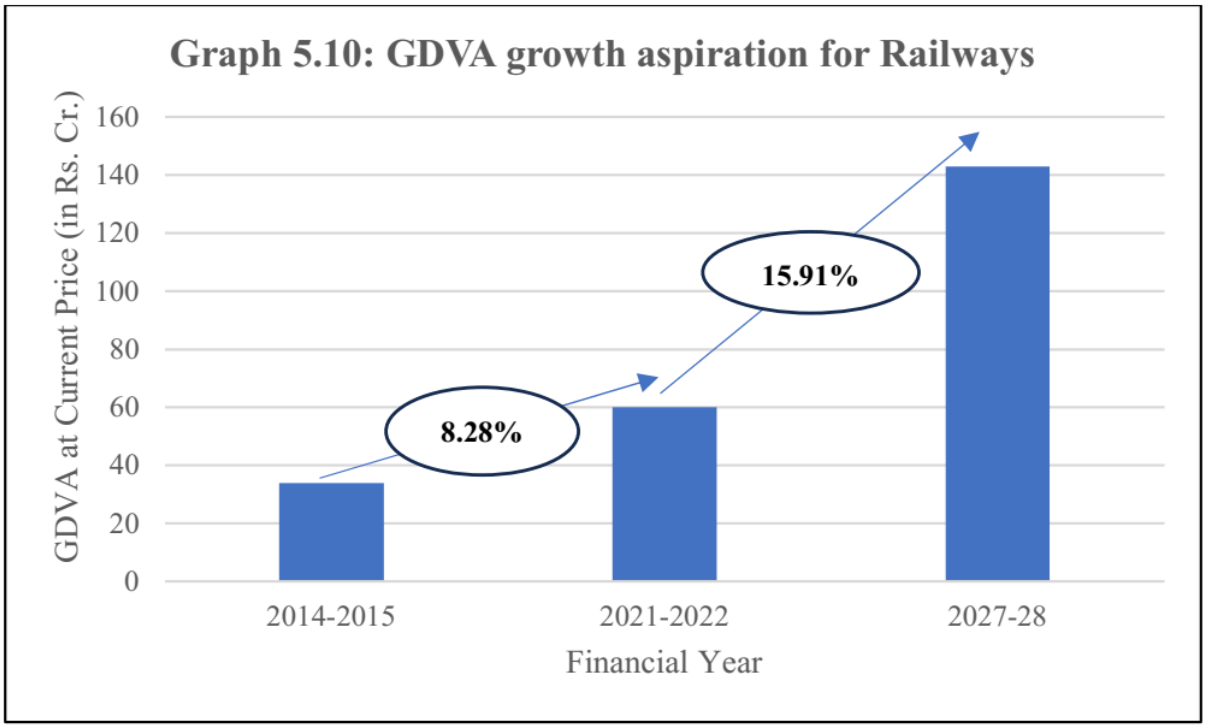
In FY 2014-15 Trade, repair, Hotel and restaurants showed GDVA of Rs. 611 Cr. by maintaining CAGR of 8.20%, this subsector reached to GDVA of Rs. 1,073 Cr. in FY 2021-22. It is challenging for Trade, repair, Hotels and restaurants by double their Current CAGR to reach expected CAGR of 14.93% for achievement of proposed target of Rs. 2,433 Cr. in FY 2027-28. For this subsector their is need of sound policy framework, export oriented trade policy and development of local accommodation to achieve expected target (See Graph 5.9).



Source: Based on Data Provided by District Domestic Product of Maharashtra 2011-12 to 2021-22 and projections as per government of Maharashtra

5.3.10 GVA growth aspiration for Railways:

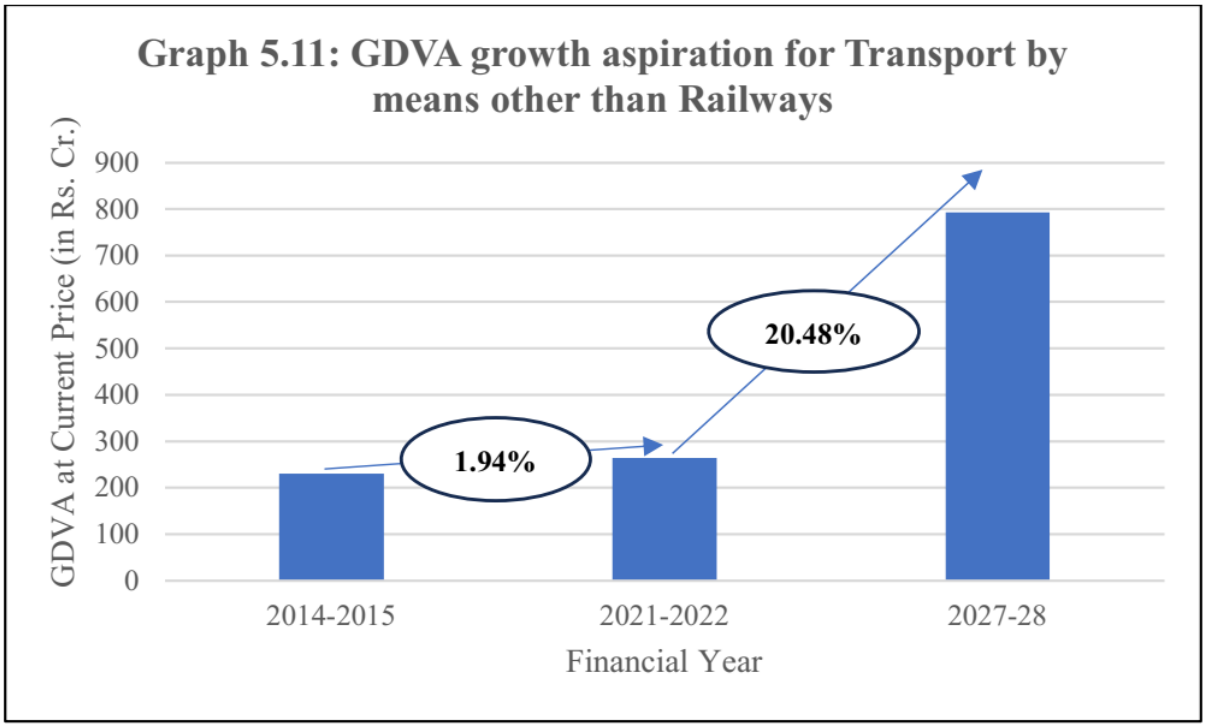
In FY 2014-15 Railways showed GDVA of Rs. 34 Cr. by maintaining CAGR of 8.28%, this subsector reached to GDVA of Rs. 60 Cr. in FY 2021-22. But to shift towards Strong development path their is need of efficient. railway network in Gadchiroli district. To achieve expected target of Rs. 143 Cr in FY 207-28 there is need of double the current CAGR rate from 8.28% to 15.91% between FY 2021-22 to FY 2027-28 (See Graph 5.10).



Source: Based on Data Provided by District Domestic Product of Maharashtra 2011-12 to 2021-22 and projections as per government of Maharashtra

5.3.11 GVA growth aspiration for Transport by means other than Railways:

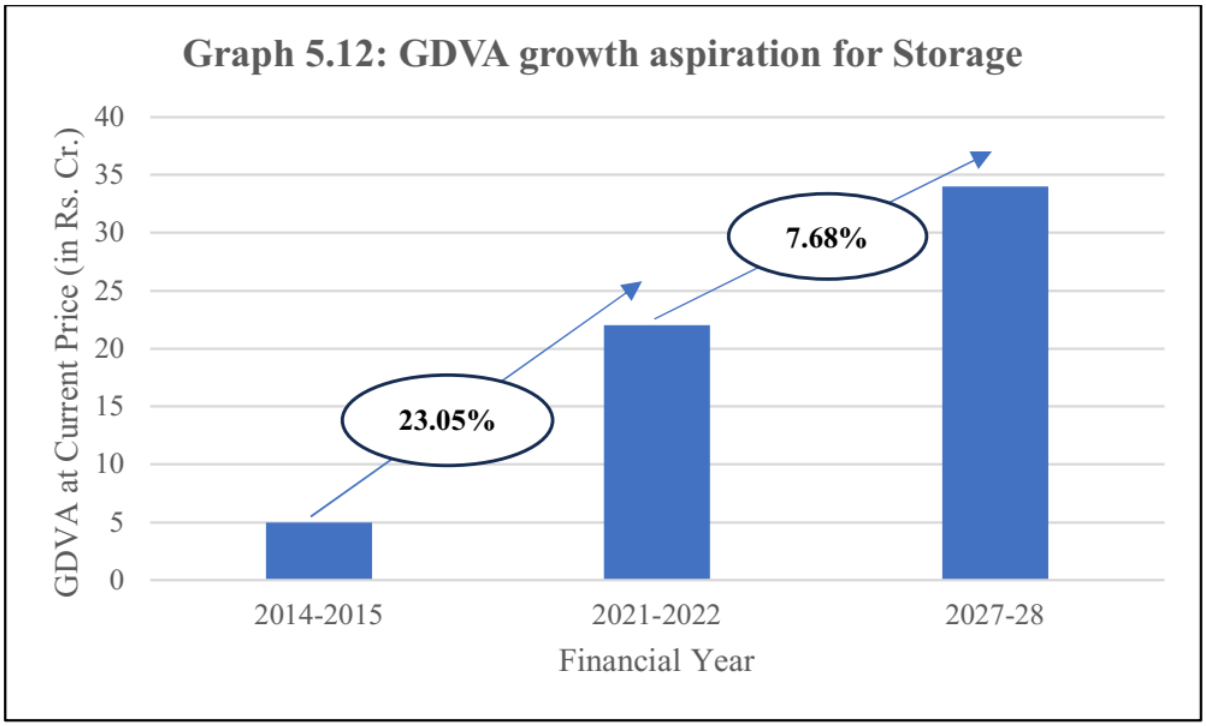
In FY 2014-15 Transport by means other railways showed GDVA of Rs. 231 Cr. by maintaining CAGR of only 1.94%, this subsector reached to GDVA of Rs. 265 Cr. in FY 2021-22. It is challenging to achieve proposed GDVA of Rs. 793 Cr. in FY 2027-28 at required CAGR of 20.48% from FY 2021-22 to FY 2027-28 for this subsector. Further to Shift from traditional path of development there is need of policy change, infrastructural upgradation and technological upgradation to achieve expected targeted GDVA of transport by means other than railways (See Graph 5.11).



Source: Based on Data Provided by District Domestic Product of Maharashtra 2011-12 to 2021-22 and projections as per government of Maharashtra

5.3.12 GVA growth aspiration for Storage:

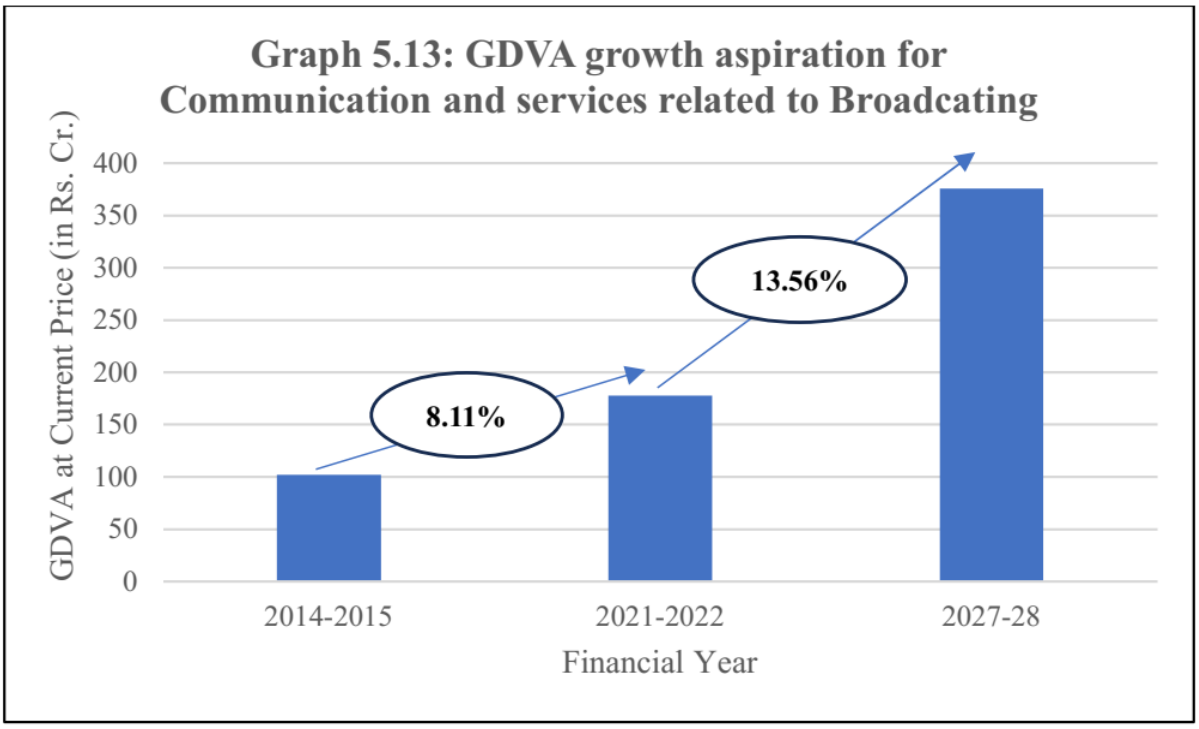
In FY 2014-15 storage showed GDVA of Rs. 5. Cr, by government's policy initiatives and successfully implementation of schemes related to storage, this subsector achieved exponential growth from Rs. 5Cr in FY 2014-15 to Rs. 22 Cr. in FY 2021-22 by maintaining robust CAGR of 23.05%. Exceptionally it is quite easy for Storage to achieve targeted GDVA of Rs. 34 Cr. with respect to CAGR Of 7.68% from FY 2021-22 to FY 2027-28 (See Graph 5.12).



Source: Based on Data Provided by District Domestic Product of Maharashtra 2011-12 to 2021-22 and projections as per government of Maharashtra

5.3.13 GVA growth aspiration for Communication and services related to Broadcasting:

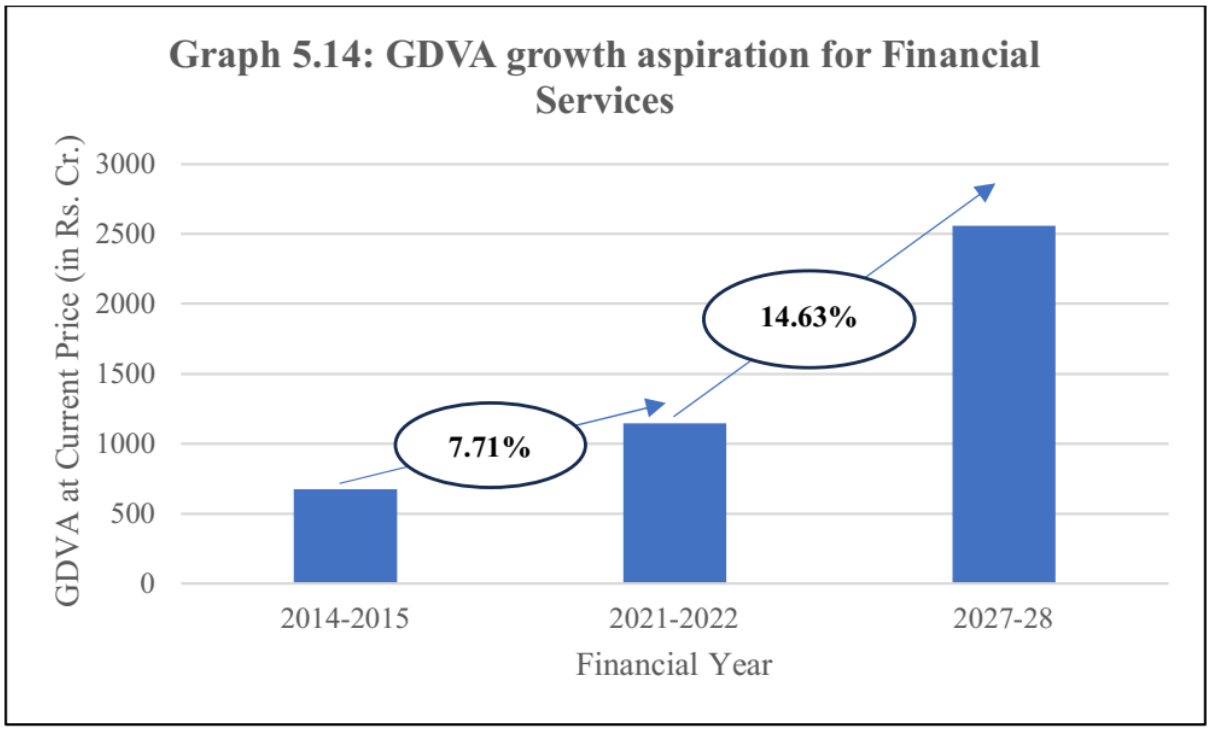
In FY 2014-15, Communication and services related to Broadcasting Showed GDVA Of Rs. 102 Cr., by maintaining CAGR of 8.11%, this subsector achieved GDVA of Rs. 178 Cr. in FY 2021-22. But to Shift towards strong development path Communication and Services related to Broadcasting need to grow by 13.56% CAGR to reach targeted GDVA of Rs. 376 Cr in FY 2027-28(See Graph 5.13).



Source: Based on Data Provided by District Domestic Product of Maharashtra 2011-12 to 2021-22 and projections as per government of Maharashtra

5.3.14 GVA growth aspiration for Financial Services:

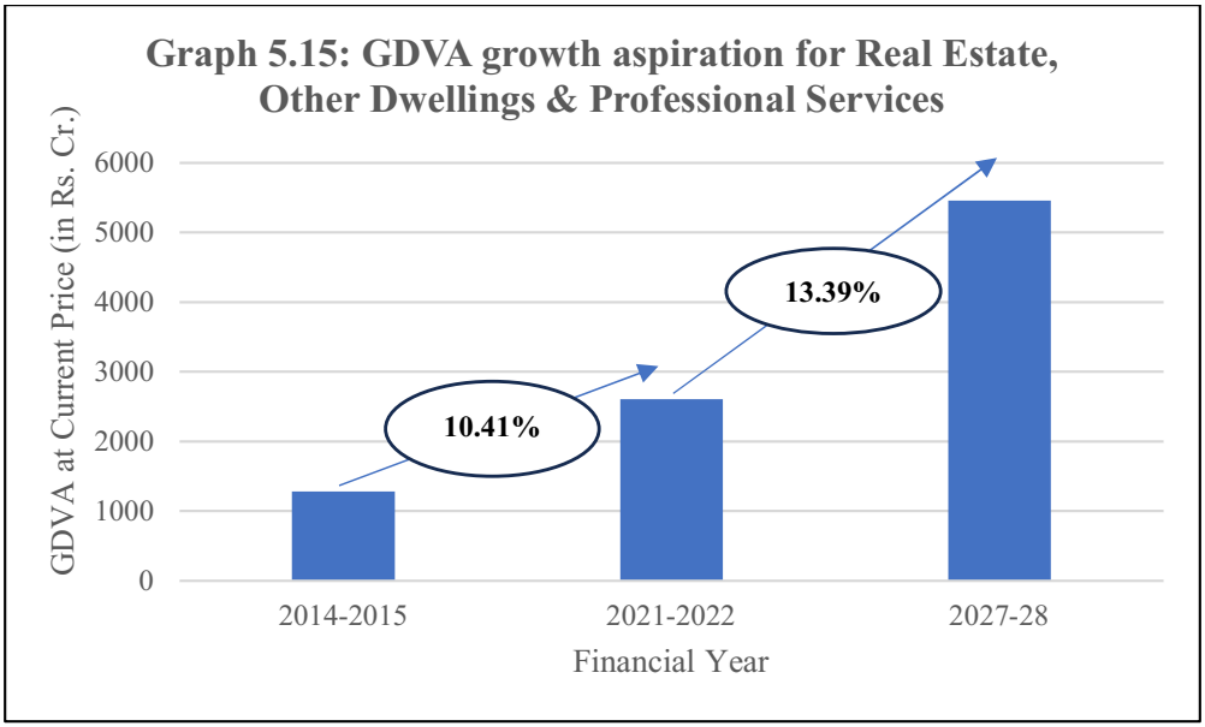
In FY 2014-15, financial Services showed GDVA of Rs. 674 Cr., by maintaining CAGR of 7.71% Financial Services reached at Rs. 1,146 Cr. GDVA in FY 2021-22. But to achieve targeted GDVA of Rs. 2,259 Cr. financial services should require to double their GAGR from 7.71% from 2014-15 to 14.63% CAGR FY 2021-22 to FY 2027-28. For financial services there is need of drastic change in current policy framework, penetration of financial services in remote areas and opening of branches in remote areas (See Graph 5.14).



Source: Based on Data Provided by District Domestic Product of Maharashtra 2011-12 to 2021-22 and projections as per government of Maharashtra

5.3.15 GVA growth aspiration for R. Estate, O. Dwellings & Professional Services:

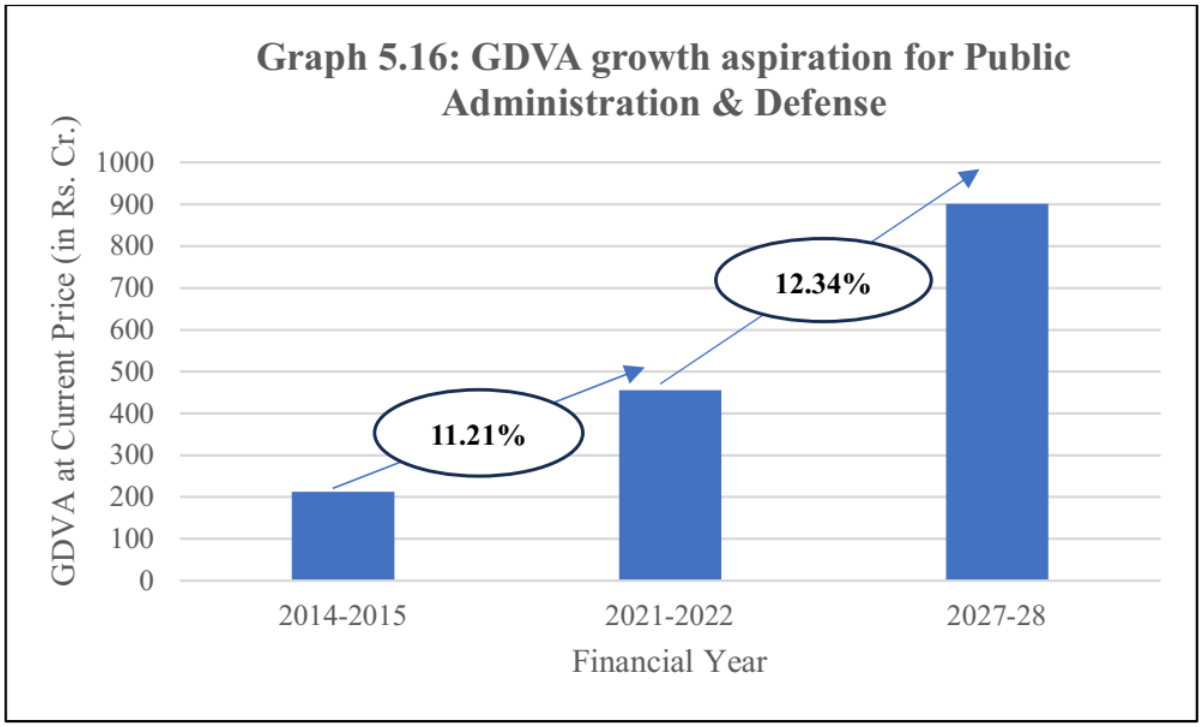
For FY 2014-15, Real Estate, other Dwelling and professional services showed GDVA of Rs. 1,284 Cr, by maintaining Sustainable CAGR of10.41% this Subsector reached to Rs. 2,604 Cr. GDVA in FY 2021-22. To achieve expected target of Rs. 5,454 Cr in 2027-28 this sub-sector should require CAGR of 13.39% from FY 2021-22 to FY 2027-28. By taken into account current situation in Gadchiroli district and upcoming projects it is quite easy to achieve this proposed target (See Graph 5.15).



Source: Based on Data Provided by District Domestic Product of Maharashtra 2011-12 to 2021-22 and projections as per government of Maharashtra

5.3.16 GVA growth aspiration for Public Administration & Defense:

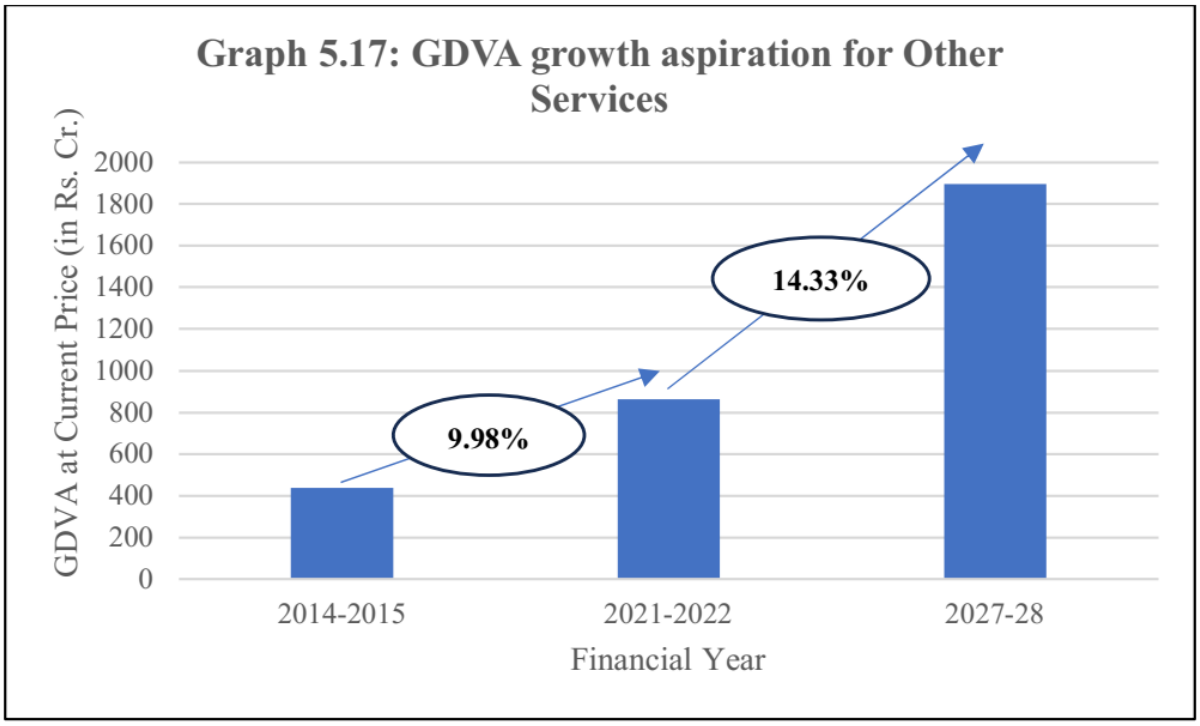
In FY 2014-15, Public Administration and Defense showed GDVA of Rs. 213 Cr. by maintaining CAGR of 11.21%, this subsector achieved Rs. 455 Cr. GDVA in FY 2021-22. Due to favourable CAGR in past it is easy to reach targeted GDVA of Rs. 902 Cr. in financial year 2027-28 by maintaining CAGR of 12.34% from FY2021-22 to FY 2027-28(See Graph 5.16).



Source: Based on Data Provided by District Domestic Product of Maharashtra 2011-12 to 2021-22 and projections as per government of Maharashtra

5.3.17 GVA growth aspiration for Other Services:

In FY 2014-15 other services showed GDVA of Rs. 437 Cr by maintaining CAGR of 9.98%, this subsecter achieved Rs. 86.2 Cr. GDVA in FY 2021-22. It is challenging to act achieve proposed GDVA target of Rs. 1,895 Cr in FY 2027-28 at required CAGR of 14.33% from FY 2021-22 to FY 2027-28. For Other services to shift towards development path their is need of revised policy framework and reach of services in rural areas of Gadchiroli (See Graph 5.17).



Source: Based on Data Provided by District Domestic Product of Maharashtra 2011-12 to 2021-22 and projections as per government of Maharashtra

Chapter -6: Implementation/ monitoring support required

6.1 Introduction:

The Sixth chapter covered identified areas were implementation and monitoring support required. On the basis of five year and annual action plans for priority subsectors also data and interviews conducted with related stakeholders following seven factors on which implementation and monetary support required.

6.2 Implementation/ monitoring support required:

6.2.1 Periodic review of Programme:

Periodic meeting at state level, district level and taluka level to assess Schemes and programmes implemented in the district. Also, periodic review meeting helps to improve programme efficiency by reducing hurdles in implementation.

6.2.1 Need to tackle problem of Inadequate staff:

In most of the government offices there are substantial amounts of vacant post and the work is carried out by contractual workers. Other hand under skilled staff hampers the efficiency of public work. Therefore, there is need of full time & efficient working staff in remote areas of Gadchiroli.

6.2.3 Financial Support and Inclusion:

District have a limited number of bank offices which restrict population to join main stream financial services. Due to low per capita income and lack of financial awareness majority of population are not get benefited by government schemes.

6.2.4 Connectivity:

Due to heavy rainfall most of the remote areas in Gadchiroli district are unable to maintain connectivity with district headquarter. So, the need of all weather roads and to get adopted with new means of transportation. Development of water-transportation is required. Remote taluka's like Sironcha, Etapalli, Bhamragad have mobile networking issues.

6.2.5 Export Policy:

Despite Gadchiroli district blessed with forest, there is very negligible contribution in of exports. So, there is a need of sound export policy which can help the local population to improve their economic condition.

6.2.6 Regular review:

Regular reviews should be conducted to evaluate the results of development implementation and to regularly resolve problems, obstacles and challenges encountered during the implementation of development plans so that the implementation of development plans can be smooth. Also, through these regular meetings, necessary measures should be taken to overcome the obstacles, problems and challenges that may arise during the implementation period of the plans.

6.2.7 Community engagement:

It is necessary to organize necessary workshops in order to create public awareness in the community regarding the development plan. Through this, the citizens of the districts can get information about the district development strategy and the plan being implemented for development, through this the development process can help develop in them the feeling that it is for their development. This will increase community participation in development plans and speed up the process of implementation of development plans.

Annexure-A: Stakeholders Identification and Consultations

Annexure A Table 1.1: Stakeholder Identification

Stakeholders Identification					
Sr.No.	Stakeholder	Government / Private	Name of the Institute / Body	Name of the Person	Contact Details
1	District Collector	Government	Gadchiroli District Administration	Shree Sanjay Daine	07132-222001
2	Resident Deputy Collector	Government	Gadchiroli District Administration	Shree Sunil Suryavanshee	07132-222005
3	Chief Executive officer, Zilla Parishad	Government	Gadchiroli District Administration	Shreemati Aayushi Shingh	07132-222304
4	Superintendent of Police	Government	Gadchiroli District Administration	Shree Nilotpal	
5	Sub Divisional Magistrate	Government	Gadchiroli District Administration		
6	District Planning Officer	Government	Gadchiroli District Administration	Shree Shreeram Pachkhede	
7	District Statistical Officer	Government	Gadchiroli District Administration		
8	District Industry Officer	Government	Gadchiroli District Administration	Shree Abhishek Payale	07132-222717
9	District Health Officer	Government	Gadchiroli District Administration	Dr. Khandate	07132-222320
10	Civil Surgeon, District Hospital	Government	Gadchiroli District Administration		
11	Maharashtra Pollution Control Board (MPCB) (Sub-Regional Offices)	Government	Maharashtra pollution control board	Shree Pratap Jagtap	07132-256603
12	District Agriculture Officer	Government	Gadchiroli District Administration	Shree B. Mastoli	07132-222593
13	Agriculture Development Officer	Government	Zila Parishad Gadchiroli	Shree Pradip Tumsare	
14	District Animal Husbandry Officer	Government	Zila Parishad Gadchiroli	Shree S.R. Kumbhare	

15	District Skill Development, Employment and Entrepreneurship Guidance Centre	Government	Gadchiroli District Administration		
16	Experts	Government	Gondwana University	Dr. A. S. Gawande, Dr. D. B. Khamkar, Dr. M. N. Wardhalwar, Dr. S. K. Hajare	878818 2564, 966577 7256

Annexure A Table 1.2: Summery of Stakeholder Consultation held

Date and meeting held	**Name of concerned department**	**Key points discussed in stakeholders' consultations**
22/11/2023	Agriculture	-Promotion of traditional verities of crops required -Lack of awareness regarding horticultural crops. -Lack of export promotion.
14/12/2023	Livestock	-Less consumption capacity of milk products. -Lack of veterinary centres.
21/11/2023	Forestry and logging	-Need of local forest-based market. -Animal and human conflict.
22/11/2023	Fisheries	-Lack of awareness regarding fish rearing. -Limited market-based opportunities.
08/12/2023	Mining and quiring	-Single window clearance required. -Need of skilled labour and machineries.
19/12/2023	Manufacturing	-Transport and connectivity problems. -Inadequate basic amenities in MIDC; s
08/12/2023	Tourism	-Publicity and awareness among people required. -Inadequate accommodation facilities.
15/12/2023	Financial services	-Financial literacy among people is the main issues. -Inadequate insurance beneficiaries.

Annexure B: Gaps in data and evidence

Need for collecting new data

1. **Demographic Profile:**

Multi dimensional Poverty Index (MPI)

2. **Economic Profile:**

- Purchasing Power Parity (District)
- Export Growth indicator – total exports in latest financial year, percentage share in State's and Division's export, top 10 exporting products

3. **Environment profile:**

- Existing Green Bonds/ Climate Bond (District & Maharashtra)
- Lack of data on Air quality

4. **Social profile:**

- Existing Social Impact Bonds (District & Maharashtra)
- Women Labor force Participation in District
- Current Total Number of Human Rights Violation cases in District

5. **Governance profile:**

- Total No. of Officials Charged with Corruption (Maharashtra)

Annexure C: Success stories of growth in the past

1. Strawberry Plantation (Under Priority Subsector Crop)

- **Background/ Profile/Context-**

  Gadchiroli district is blessed with natural forest which covered up to 80% of the total land area. The climate condition of the district is favorable for horticultural plantation. Climate of Gadchiroli district favorable for horticulture crops like local varieties of mango, Sapota (Chiku), Banana, Tembar, etc.

- **The Growth challenge-**

  Strawberry grew under slightly acidic soil (pH of soil varies between 5.5 to 6.5). For Strawberry crop climate is requirement is tropical and subtropical climate and having daylight of 12 hours. In Maharashtra State, strawberry only practiced in Lonavala (Pune district), Mahabaleshwar, Panchgani, Wai, Medha (Satara district), Chandgad (Kolhapur district) and rural areas of Nagpur district. In Maharashtra only 2500 Hectare land covered under strawberry plantation.

- **Approach adopted-**

  As per the formal discussion with the stakeholder (District Agriculture officer, Gadchiroli) under district annual scheme (year 2021-22 and 2022-23), the special innovation scheme is introduced for strawberry plantation. Under strawberry plantation and production project 90% subsidy is allotted through annual district scheme. To eligible for this scheme farmer should have project land of 5 to 10 Are and contribute 10 percent of funds (Rs. 12,050/-). Before final plantation on project pilot project are conducted on Agriculture and Horticulture Nursery complex area Gadchiroli and Chiroli. Also training of farmer conducted at Muuja Pardi-Kupi (Tal. - Gadchiroli)

- **Results-**

  Under this Scheme farmers in Gadchiroli, Chamorshi, Mulchera, Armori, Wadsa and Bhamragad are benefited for Year 2021-22 and 2022-23, total 60 farmers are benefited through this Scheme and 4.30 Hectare land is came under cultivation of Strawberry.

- **Learning's-**

  This was the first experiment where Strawberry crop is introduced Gadchiroli district. Due to proper planning, training and pilot projects farmers are able to rips benefits of district annual Scheme for strawberry plantation. The value addition nature of Horticulture crop like Strawberry helped to uplift farmers income which is better than conventional low value adding agricultural crops. No doubt, if district agriculture department and interested farmers are collaborate and extend this scheme further then Gadchiroli district will be next strawberry producing district after Nagpur in Vidarbha region.

- **Photos-**

मीजा पारडी-कुपी, तालुका : गडचिरोली
मा. संचालक, विस्तार व आत्मा यांची प्रकल्पास भेट.
स्ट्रॉबेरी लागवड प्रकल्पास जि.प. शाळा पारडी कुपी शालेय विद्यार्थ्यांची भेट, शेतकरी मार्फत मुलांना मार्गदर्शन

तालुका : चामोर्शी

तालुका : आरमोरी

तालुका : मुलचेरा

तालुका : भामरागड हेमलकसा

2. Cashew Cultivation Campaign (Under Priority Subsector Crop)

- **Background/ Profile/Context-**

Under field visit to Etapalli taluka (Subdivision Aheri) Subdivisional Agricultural Officer, Aheri and District Agricultural officer, Gadchiroli found that Cashew trees were planted in fields of some farmers. After further inspection and inquiry, it was found that cashew grafts were given to the farmers 15 years ago on the initiative of BAIF Pune (Bhartiya Agro Industries Foundation, leading Development Research Foundation established in 19671 to gain self-employment fer rural families). After conducting structured interviews with Beneficiary farmers, the growth of cashew tree is satisfactory.

- **The Growth challenge-**

From the observation of different conditions, it was found that traders in Chhattisgarh are buying the cashew nuts of farmers at very low price. Cashew Cultivated in remote areas of Gadchiroli district so there is no market nearby to sell as cashew nuts.

- **Approach adopted-**

From the local survey it has been observed by the agriculture department that cashew crop is growing the very wall in Aheri Subdivision. Since finding new opportunities from Cashew Cultivation in this area like Kokan, the Agriculture Department has taken up " Cashew plantation Campaign" since November 2022. Due to Surrounding of three rivers namely Pranahita, Indravati and Godavari a hot and humid climate has been created in this land. Agriculture department noticed that Cashew has more income potential than rice which is main crop in this area. Agriculture department also noticed benefits of Cashew plantation. like low requirement of water, Cashew can be stored up to 2 years, Cashew plant is not eaten by stray animals, cashew crop plant helps to avoid Soil erosion.

With the help of Agriculture department Gadchiroli, "Cashew Cultivation campaign" is conducted in step wise manner. The National Cashew and Cocoa Board has encouraged the Cultivation of cashew nuts in non-traditional areas for the increasing demand and has approved the proposal to make availability of saplings from MIDH (Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture) and MGNAREGA in Gadchiroli district. Second on November 2021 Sub-division of agriculture department in Aheri made field inspection and conduct workshop of cashew Cultivation in Vengurla regional fruit Research Centre (Dist.- Sindhudurg(M.S.)). Cashew awareness cultivation workshop conducted by Taluka Agriculture officer and District Agriculture officer in Gadchiroli district. Third on January 2022 field visit of selected beneficiary farmers to cultivators Kolhapur district. Fourth on August 2022 saplings are sanctioned by MIDH and wages for cultivation Sanctioned by MGNAREGA for beneficiary farmers. Atlast 2 october 2022, Cashew Cultivation Started by Beneficiary farmers.

- **Results-**

Under this campaign farmers in Aheri, Etapalli, Bhamragad and Sironcha are benefitted. From year 2022-23, 125.00 Hectare land Came under cultivation of Cashew.

- **Learning's**

With Systematic efforts taken by Agriculture department, farmers in Gadchiroli districts are benefited by Cashew Cultivation Campaign. The key learning from this campaign is Stepwise implementation of the programme. the whole campaign Conducted in four phases - Inspection, planning, training and field visit and lastly implementation. With this. campaign Agriculture department in Gadchiroli district achieved multiple goals like:

i) Due to high value addition nature of cashew, this horticulture crop helps to uplift income of farmer in future.

ii) Barren land utilization and avoid soil erosion by Cashew Cultivation.

iii) Sustainable agricultural development without harming natural environment

- **Photos**

कसनसूर येथे काजू रोपांची निर्मिती

काजू बोर्ड मार्फत सिंधुदुर्ग मधून प्राप्त कलमे

दिनांक २ ऑक्टोबर २०२२ रोजी काजू लागवडीचा शुभारंभ

भामरागडात होणार काजूचे उत्पादन

पुण्यनगरी / प्रतिनिधी

डॉ. आमटे दाम्पत्याच्या हस्ते काजू लागवड अभियानाचा शुभारंभ

१४,८२८ काजूची कलमे लावणार

फलनिष्पती:-

अ. क्र.	तालुका	काजू लागवड झालेले क्षेत्र (हे.)
१	अहेरी	२५.२०
२	एटापल्ली	६०.००
३	भामरागड	३४.००
४	सिरोंचा	५.८०
एकूण		१२५.००

मा. संचालक (फलोत्पादन) यांची काजु लागवड पाहणी

3. District Level Special Component Scheme for Livestock (Under priority subsector Livestock)

- **Background/ Profile/Context-**

Armori town in Gardchiroli district is relatively urbanized taluka place. Local milk demand of Armari town is fulfilled by farmers from Surrounding villages.Mr. Suresh Tulsiram Meshram is one of the farmer who gets benefit of district level Special component scheme for livestock. Mr. Suresh Tulsiram meshram, who lives in Jogisakhra village which is 7 km away from Armori town. Mr. Suresh is a farmer but he applied for getting two milch animals under District level Special component scheme for livestock year for 2019-20 for business. The said. Scheme was - actually or implemented in the year 2020-21 in the background of Covid-19 disease. Under this Scheme 75% subsidy allocated by government and rest 25 percent funds should contribute by beneficiary farmer.

- **The Growth challenge-**

As per the secondary data collected from Livestock department and outcomes of structured interview schedule shows following growth challenges faced by Mr. Suresh Meshram:

i) Little prior experience of milk production.

ii) Limited Knowledge of animal management.

iii) Lack of awareness regarding Livestock insurance.

iv) Limited knowledge of animal breeds.

- **Approach adopted-**

To tackle above challenges following approach adopted

i) Livestock department conducted one day training programme on scientific and modern methods of milk production and animal management along with-it other beneficiaries of the scheme at Panchayat Samiti level.

ii) Knowledge of animal breeds given by Livestock department.

iii) After sanction of scheme on 06/12/2020, Two milch buffaloes. were bought from K.U.B.S (Krushi Utpanna Bajar Samiti) Bramhapuri (Dist: Chandrapur) by their choice.

iv) These Buffaloes were insured for three years with United India Insurance Company.

- **Results-**

Over a period and one year both buffaloes gave birth to one female and one male Calf. Today both the buffaloes produce an average of 14 liters of milk per day. Selling milk to Armori town beneficiary farmer earning financial income. For retail sales milk cost around Rs. 40/Liter. Thus, an average month Rs. 16,000/- generated from milk production. By Considering expenses on fodder, petrol, medicine and other labour cost around Rs. 6,000/- net profit generated per month to beneficiary farmer. The beneficiary farmer expressed satisfaction that he got the benefit of the Scheme as he is getting monthly regular income from milk.

- **Learning's**

In this case study, we can see there is huge potential for farmers who are living in nearby towns of Gadchiroli district. Due to limited number of milk collection and distribution centres in Gadchiroli district which creates demand for locally produce milk and act as an opportunity to local farmers who are interested in milk production business. Under this Scheme insurance given to the beneficiary farmer act as a Safety net to beneficiary farmer. This scheme shows that creation of allied activities based on agriculture helps to generate regular monthly income.

- **Photos**

4. Fish farming using Biofloc Technology (Under Priority Subsector Fisheries and Aquaculture)

- **Background:**

Shri. Pankaj Ukandrao Raut belongs to a middle-class family from Village Porla in the naxal affected District Gadchiroli, Maharashtra. After completing a bachelor's degree in Electronics Engineering, he worked as a Software Engineer for three years. Later he quit his job and prepared for a competitive examination for the next four years. While working in the city of Pune as a Software Engineer, he used to explore nearby areas. He was very surprised to see the good condition of the farmers in those areas. He used to visualize the same for his native place. Despite the abundant availability of resources, why are we lagging? While preparing for a competitive examination he came to know about the opportunities in this sector. So, this gives him a boost to do something related to agriculture and fisheries.

- **Paving the Road for Better Income Options:**

Back in 2018, he started the traditional fish farming in 0.20 ha area. But due to lack of technical knowledge and expertise, he could produce very low quantity of fish and failed consecutively for two years. In 2020, he came to know about the Office of Assistant Commissioner Fisheries at district place. Subsequently with the help of technical officials of fisheries department, he learnt and developed the various fish farming skills and techniques. In the year 2022, he completed training programme on "Production of fishes through Biofloc and Semi-Biofloc Technology" at KVK Raipur, Chhattisgarh.

He applied for the "Scheme No. – PMMSY – CSS – BO - 1.12 Construction of 0.1 ha Biofloc Pond for Freshwater areas" in year 2020-21 and was selected as one of the eligible beneficiaries. Due to COVID-19, the implementation of the project was completed in March 2022. Under the scheme, he received financial assistance of Rs.5.60 lakhs amounting to 40% of the total project cost. Further he expanded his farm in partnership to establish required infrastructure:

Sr. No.	Type of Infrastructure	Infrastructure established			
		Year of Establishment	No. of Units Established	Total Extent	Production Capacity per unit
1	Biofloc Pond	2020-21	1	0.16	8000 Kg
2	Nursery Pond	2020-21	2	0.05	20000 fingerlings

- **Maintenance and Strategies adopted in Biofloc Pond:**

Shri. Pankaj U Raut, always purchase the Pangasius fingerling fish seed from authorized hatchery and after sanitization of seed stock it in nursery pond. After two weeks grading is done and selected fingerlings is then transferred into the Biofloc pond. Mr. Pankaj following the Best Aquaculture Practices (BAP) likes –

- Use of quality protein rich feed,
- frequent water testing is conducted to monitor pH, ammonia, DO, TDS
- Use of aerator machines for floc development
- Use of probiotic and FCO for floc development
- Regular pond maintenance – sludge removal is done on regular basis, cleaning of aerator machines.
- Maintaining the Feeding chart and Water parameter chart throughout the culture
- Minimal use of water for production of fishes
- Ammonia rich waste water (sludge) is re-used in paddy field

- **Harvest and Earnings:**

Access to technical assistance from the Department officials and financial support under Government Scheme has helped him to take up fisheries as a full-fledged livelihood option. Year wise production and earnings is provided in the below table:

Year	Business Activity (Production / Service)	Annual Production (in Kilograms)	Annual Expenditure (Rs. In Lakhs)	Annual Returns (Rs. In Lakhs)	Net Profit (Rs. In Lakhs)
2022-23	Fish Production	4500	3.60	4.28	0.68
2023-24 (Expected)	Fish Production	8000	6.40	8.00	1.60

- **Impact:**

By undertaking the implementation of "Construction of 0.1 ha Biofloc Pond for Freshwater areas" project, Shri. Pankaj U Raut has improved both his production and income from the farm and also provided livelihood to two more people directly and five peoples indirectly. His pond productivity enhanced with the FCR 1:1.3. Now he is Domain Skill Trainer (Grade – I) in Pisciculture for RSETI (Rural Self Employment Training Institutes) and gives the training to rural youths and self-help groups. He also registered an organization "3PS AGRO AQUA MULTISERVICE LLP" which gives consultancy in the field of fish farming.

- **Photos:**

BOI
RSETI
बी. ओ. आय. - स्टार आरसेटी गडचिरोली
realme Shot by @ Hemant M
realme 8s 5G

Annexures -D

Opportunities and key interventions in Economic Advisory Council's Report for Vidarbha Region and Gadchiroli district

Primary Sector

- Promote hybrid paddy seed varieties to boost yield, regenerative methods for farming like Saguna Rice Technique (SRT) and other water conservating practices like Alternate Wetting and Drying (AWD)
- Promote high density plantation and high lint seed varieties for cotton (reducing reliance on HTBt seeds) and leverage group farming to propagate practices.
- Encourage natural farming for all cereal and cotton farmers in the region. Develop a biochemical supply chain at Krushi Sewa Kendras.
- Work with manufacturers to introduce cost-effective tools for cotton to improve harvesting efficiency.
- Promote higher yield varieties including GM Soyabean.
- Transition 1 lakh farmers or 2,50,000-acre area to mango (Totapuri) and citrus from lesser profitable rice (In Vidarbha region)
- Ensure sufficient certified seed production and improve seed replacement rate across pulses and oilseeds in Vidarbha region
- Plan citrus orchard rejuvenation, incorporating traditional practices and proven methods like pruning undesired branches and application of fertilizers to revive growth
- Improve access to loans to encourage farmers to switch to horticulture
- Market region's produce to accelerate demand growth for citrus, fresh water fish (inland aquaculture), value-added soyabean products, rice
- Develop cold supply chain to transport aquaculture produce to demand clusters.
- Develop a policy to drive inland aquaculture in the Vidarbha region. Provide subsidies for building farm ponds, buying rearing seeds, nets, inputs, transportation boxes, and aerators.
- Drive awareness, and handhold farmers in these regions for setting end to end value chains.
- Develop and enact a policy contract farming framework to attract both farmers and buyers, providing clarity on rights, obligations, and dispute resolution mechanisms. Handhold and develop model contracts across key clusters to ensure off-take.
- Enable forward contracts between farmer & processor for oilseeds.
- Set up model farms in every village for contract farming and forward contracts.

- Facilitate scaling of FPOs in the region, specifically for Soyabean, Cotton, Pulses and Millets. Provide handholding to FPOs for a 3–5-year period and leverage Kisan Sewa Kendra's to enroll more number of farmers.
- Leverage existing government schemes like Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture and handhold FPOs to set up processing infrastructure to switch farmers from low value crops to high value crops like citrus and mango (sturdy processing varieties like Totapuri).
- Offer subsidies to promote the production of fodder crops like millets in Rabi season to support the cattle growth in the district
- Increase penetration of small-scale irrigation projects such as farm ponds by using existing government schemes like farm pond on demand scheme. Prioritize districts where groundwater utilization is lower than the annual recharge from rainfall, like eastern Vidarbha districts (Bhandara, Chandrapur, Gadhchiroli, and Gondia).
- Develop inland sericulture cluster in the region (especially eastern Vidarbha districts – Bhandara, Chandrapur, Gadchiroli, and Gondia.

Secondary Sector

- Maharashtra can produce traditional handloom products for domestic and global markets. Ganeshpur-Kosa silk, karvati Kati Saree, Munga and Ghicha fabric of Nagpur region can be the key starting point. Grow export of these indigenous products.
- Grow manufacturing across key potential industries (i.e., Textiles and Apparel, food processing, steel and pharma)
- Potential to develop food processing cluster in Vidarbha region; Vidarbha produces crops like paddy, oilseeds, and citrus which can be further processed.
- Identify, plan, and form clusters for allied activity promotion to create end to end clusters across districts. For e.g., inland aquaculture in high rainfall districts of Eastern Vidarbha like Gadchiroli. Drive awareness; promote additional subsidies, and handhold farmers in these regions to for setting end to end value chains.
- Maharashtra can increase steel production via integrated steel plants and secondary steel manufacturing facilities. Bhandara is one of the potential districts as it has mines of India's largest Manganese ore producer MOIL PSU. Khursipar and Manegoan region of Gondia and Bhandara district has 4.5 Mn Tonnes of iron reserves.
- Developing a metal processing cluster in Vidarbha is feasible: Vidarbha region accounts for ~60-65% of total minerals in state; Chandrapur, Gadhchiroli and Bhandara and Gondia districts have iron mines which can be leveraged for steel production; Lloyds has facilities for steel manufacturing in Gadhchiroli district (3 Mn tonnes with plans to expand to 10 Mn tonnes).
- Set-up integrated steel plants in highpotential Chandrapur and Gadhchiroli districts of Vidarbha region, given proximity to iron ore and coal mines. Simplifying environmental clearance for mining recommended. Multiple acts in mining needs to be updated (e.g., Insistence of in-house mining engineer when 3rd party providing the same already during blasting).
- Develop a metal processing cluster in Vidarbha.

- Potential to set-up bulk drug parks in Vidarbha region. Potential to set-up Bulk Drug Manufacturing Cluster in Vidarbha region, leveraging availability of land at lower costs and central location which can reduce cost of logistics.

Tertiary Sector

- Develop IT and ITeS industry in Vidarbha region; leverage airport connectivity in Nagpur, develop regional airports in other districts. Aspirational target of increasing IT and ITeS industry GVA from ~$35 Bn to $75 Bn by FY28. Proposal to target ~50% share of BPO, KPO and Data Centers from Tier-2 districts of Maharashtra by developing enabling policies and infrastructure e.g., air and internet connectivity.
- Potential to develop Nagpur as a major logistics and Airline MRO hub - Nagpur is connected to Mumbai via Samruddhi Mahamarg - Nagpur and is equidistant from key cities like Mumbai, Chennai, Delhi and Kolkata - 2 MRO (AAR-Indamer Technics and Air India) hubs present in Nagpur.
- To leverage tourism assets in Vidarbha region, develop anchor destinations through PPP investments for hotel infrastructure and government spending on connectivity. Identify and promote tourist destinations in district to attract domestic and global tourist.
- Build more ‘Things to do’, make infrastructure investments to develop local shopping zones for the textiles and agriculture industries
- Extend agro-tourism policy to ecological parks and wildlife sanctuaries for organizing dedicated annual school trips
- Increase real carrying capacity of eco-tourism parks, in-line with National policies like National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) by ensuring sufficient staff availability and infrastructure development
- Develop anchor destinations through PPP investments for hotel infrastructure and government spend on connectivity at Tadoba, Pench, Lonar

Executive Summary of Gadchiroli District:

Policy for Growth and Development of Gadchiroli district by doubling GDDP

This is summery report prepared based on the data analysis, theory of change, identification of priority subsectors through BCG Matrix and of priority subsector analysis by SWOT.

In the trend analysis of GDDP and Per Capita Income (PCI), for period 2012-13 to 2021-22, the GDDP and PCI has been increased from 6,513 crores rupees to 12,064 crores rupees and from 607.56 to 1,233.10 rupees respectively. In this period despite having low growth the GDDP and PCI increased almost doubled. Further, from 2023- 24 to 2028-29 it is expected to increased double. For increasing GDDP with high growth rate and generating large scale employment by attracting investment with staring some basic industries in Gadchiroli district, single window clearance, ore processing, mineral processing plants and exploring new area for minerals with local peoples' support is required. Further, development of multiple transportation modes like highway, railway, airways is an essential. For developing district headquarter and sub district, the major public services such as water supply, electricity supply and drainage is required. Local institutions that are improve the skills of youth for manufacturing-based industries and as per national and global level required. Creating a land pool for MIDC, and conducting industries and investment summit is required for overall growth and development of the district.

I. Primary Sectoral Development

The primary sector is an essential part for providing job and income to local people in district. It is having second largest 24.44 percent (3,183 Cr) share after Tertiary Sector 52.97 per cent share in GDDP of the district (Economic Survey of Maharashtra, 2021-22). Even in Covid-19, it had a highest growth rate 22.64 percent and 32.04 percent during 2019-20 and 2020-21 respectively. Still the large proportion of district population depends on Agriculture and Allied sector for jobs and generating income in district. However, the large proportion of this sector is still underdeveloped due to underutilization of resources, lack of technical support and investment, henceforth this sector has a huge potential to grow.

For achieving growth and development in the district, this study identified sub-sectors as prioritized sectors i.e. Agriculture & Allied sectors, Mining & Quarrying, Fisheries and Aquaculture, Livestock, Forestry and Logging. For the development of Agriculture & Allied sectors improving warehousing facility at village level, Soil testing and promotion of horticultural crops through companies, promoting local verities of rice such as white luchai, HMT, Shriram, PNR-381, developing check dams, solar pumps, drip irrigation etc. are required.

For improving livestock-based industry developing artificial inseminations, Milk collection centre, Goatery and Poultry programs and upgrading veterinary unites at block level is required. For forest based sustainable livelihood and industrial development empowering district minor forest produce federation, capacity building of Gram Sabhas and technical support for forest management, carbon credit as Minor Forest produce (MFP) is required. For developing fishing industry, establishment of fish and prawn rearing canters, Fish Farmer Produce Organisation (FFPO), Labs as per required, Training and demonstration

to FFPO and SHG's etc. are highly required. For promoting industries in primary sector based on horticulture development, NTFP or natural resources production, rice production, silk production, fish production etc. it is necessary to encourage small entrepreneurs in district. It is required to set up cooperative industrial estates private sector participation is highly important. Drinking water for livelihood and irrigation water for agriculture should be made available on a priority basis from government schemes such as Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojna (PMKSY), *Jalyukt Shivar, Shet Tale* etc. Irrigation projects should be made by using river, lakes and canals. Large medium Planning and implementation of water supply and irrigation schemes must be effectively implemented with coordination. So that both the plans can be completed in time.

II. Secondary sectors development

Still this sector is most underdeveloped sector since Gadchiroli is known for lowest industrial developed district in Maharashtra State. Lowest, only 22.61 percent of the district GDDP comes from this sector. Ample natural resources and adequate manpower in district is a huge potential for industrial development. For developing this sector some sub-sectors have identified as prioritized subsectors such as manufacturing especially metal and its processing units.

In the policy for industrial development growing manufacturing sector by starting metal and its processing units in the district is necessary. Further, the provisions of land use rules, forest act and environment act, policy of Forest Right Act and PESA act will continue to be applicable for directing the location of industrial areas. Underdeveloped and forest area can be developed by providing appropriate incentives and investing in basic amenities will help to avoids crowding in the district. Starting higher education technology with knowledge-based industries by collaboration with educational institutes is important. Attracting investments and government budget allocation is also important for industry and infrastructural development in district.

The major constraints for secondary sectors development are lack of basic facilities, infrastructure, raw materials, skilled workers, timely financial support and lack of transport facilities at remote villages. Extension of national highways to connect all districts with sub divisional, major industrial centers, important commercial centers, tourist attraction centers, major agriculture commodity market centers is necessary.

III. Tertiary sectors development

In the year 2021-22, out of total 1411 Crore GDDP, the large proportion highest 52.97 per cent comes from this sector. Under this sector, Tourism, Financial Services and Storage have identified as prioritized sub-sectors. Regarding Tourism development in Gadchiroli, Tourism industry is one of the growing and import sector in district. Gadchiroli is famous for Forest with various types of natural resources, Tribal culture, natural beauty and religious places. The district can be developed as sustainable tourism by protecting tribal culture and natural beauty. There is a huge scope for tourism development in this district. The major constraints for tourism development in this district--most eco-tourism sites are located in interior, forest and tribal areas, lack of infrastructural facilities, low connectivity, network

issues, no separate tourism department at district level, perception about the district as Naxal affected district etc. Though the district has been suffering with many constraints, currently the district administration has taken initiatives to develop 40 tourist spots in district. It is necessary to provide basic facilities at tourist spots in the district. Also, there is a need for a remedial plan to maintain a balance between tourism development and environmental protection.

Considering tourist places in remote areas of district for economic development it is necessary to connect places by Road and Rail connectivity and headquarters of the district by air.

For overall development of the district by high economic growth and development road connectivity, irrigation facility is necessary. Further, power supply is an important for industry, service even private sector –agriculture and allied sectoral development is important. Frequent interruptions and irregular power supply in most area affect production and on the livelihood. Still many villages are far from the regular electricity in district. It is essential to make proper improvements in the distribution system for uninterrupted and proper voltage supply in large industrial areas, along with this other infrastructural development is important.

Meeting held at Zila Parishad, Gadchiroli on 22/11/2023 with Agriculture Development Officer Shri. P. Z. Tumsare to discuss current situation of Agriculture sector and their plans for next five years as well as for one year with faculty members of Applied Economics, Gondwana University Dr. Ananta Gawande and Dr. Dhairyashil Khamkar along with Shri Sanket Bhoyar District Strategic Plan Co-Ordinator.

Meeting held at Zila Parishad, Gadchiroli on 14/11/2023 with Animal Husbandry Officials Dr. S. R. Kumbhare to discuss current situation of Livestock and their plans for next five years as well as for one year with faculty members of Applied Economics, Gondwana University Dr. Ananta Gawande and Dr. Dhairyashil Khamkar along with Shri Sanket Bhoyar District Strategic Plan Co-Ordinator.

Focused Group Discussion held on 15/12/2023 with District Skill Development Employment and Entrepreneurship Guidance Centre Officials Shri. Shende sir to discuss current situation of employment and self-employment and their plans for next five years as well as for one year with faculty members of Applied Economics, Gondwana University Dr. Ananta Gawande and Dr. Dhairyashil Khamkar along with Shri Sanket Bhoyar District Strategic Plan Co-Ordinator.

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